Army Reserve Magazine

Winter 1981

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If the Balloon Goes Up . . .

Will it Stay That Way?

Mobilization Lessons Learned

Beginning on Page 24

BRIEFS

● The PX runs the uniform business now, all by itself. Beginning October 1, 1980, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service began taking over operation of Army clothing sales stores. Soon, soldiers will be able to buy all issue and non-issue items in a single stop to the PX.

● If you're having trouble getting prompt turn-around on Army Correspondence Course materials, help is on the way. The Army Institute for Professional Development (IPD)—responsible for the course processing—has had recent computer trouble. Backlogs have resulted. But some special efforts on the part of IPD have recently whittled away about 75 percent of the backlog, and the Institute has even better news on the horizon. By next fall, IPD will have its own computer dedicated to the correspondence course work; then, says the Institute, course materials should be turned around in 10 days to two weeks.

● A new wrinkle has been added to the drill for officer promotions in units. Interim change 103 to AR 135-55 authorizes unit commanders to fill a unit slot by vacancy promotion only after RCPAC notifies the commander that no qualified Individual Ready Reserve officers are geographically available. If an IRR officer is nominated but not selected, unit commanders need the appropriate Army (1st, 5th or 6th) commander's approval of the non-selection. The change also prescribes measures to insure that all eligible officers are nominated, once it has been determined that no IRR people are available.

● Need a Reserve ID Card? RCPAC can help you if you're an IRR member with no red USAR ID card. Write to Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-PSE-VC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132. The appropriate application form is DA Form 428, obtainable from RCPAC or from your nearest USAR center or Army post ID card shop. Information can be had by calling RCPAC at (314) 263-7570. The AUTOVON prefix is 693.

● The Surgeon General of the Army is recruiting physicians for the Army Reserve, with a new nationwide field force of health professionals recruiters. The force recruits for all Army officer health professionals except nurses, who remain the business of the Army Recruiting Command. Want to get a commission in a health field other than nursing? Write HQ, US Army Medical Department Personnel Support Agency, ATT: SGPE-PDR, 1900 Half Street, Washington, DC 20324.

● Over 1,000 Active Army officers and enlisted soldiers are being assigned to USAR units to help beef up readiness. They work in the unit full-time.

● Peacetime registration for the draft, which took place last summer, caused no boost in Guard and Reserve enlistments, according to DoD.

● There's a big party planned for Army aeromedical evacuation folks, past and present. The second annual "dustoff" reunion is open to any Active, Guard or Reserve officer, warrant officer or enlisted person ever asigned in support of aeromedical evacuation. The meeting will be held in San Antonio, Tex., February 27-March 1, 1981. Details from Col. Byron P. Howlett, Jr., Maj. Ronald Woodward or Maj. Frank Hash, U.S. Army Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 78234.

● The U.S. Army Troop Support Agency sends out teams to help units set up new or modernized dining facilities. The teams, termed Transitional Assistance Teams (TATs) can be requested through the supporting Readiness Group.

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COVER STORY: The Army Reserve exists for one reason: to be mobilized. This has been the central theme of a number of articles in this magazine over the past year and a half. Now, some recently declassified materials point out that the entire Defense establishment—including the Nation's war industry—had its troubles measuring up in a mobilization exercise conducted two years ago. The exercise was termed Nifty Nugget, and our new Command Information Officer, Major Dick Crossland, examined the results of the test, and gives a report beginning on page 24. The Army learned—and is applying—some hard lessons in Nifty Nugget, some of which are being tested in a new mobilization exercise as **Army Reserve Magazine** goes to press. Mobilization is what we're here for, and as the cover art suggests, once the balloon goes up, we'd better be prepared to keep it from being popped. Sergeant John Berona, who's getting to be the Norman Rockwell of this magazine, once again did the artwork.

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PEOPLE

WO 1 Jim McCausland enjoys a good mystery. A special agent with the Army Reserve's 322d Military Police Detachment in Wilkes Barre, Pa., McCausland is a one-time Active Army MP and former civilian police officer. Mystery is his stock in trade.

His present civilian career tracks with his previous doings in matters mysterious. Following in the tradition of fictional sleuths—from Victorian London's Sherlock Holmes to contemporary Las Vegas' Dan Tanna—McCausland is a self-employed private detective. He works out of Philadelphia.

Though it gets plenty of exposure in drama and literature, the lot of the private eye is rarely seen in reality. Decades of the gloss and glamor applied by popular fiction writers and film makers have distorted the routine of real-world private investigation beyond recognition.

Mr. McCausland shed some light on what really happens in his business during a recent interview with George Lilley of the 79th Army Reserve Command in Philadelphia. The following is Mr. Lilley's report:

McCausland recalls that his most satisfying private case was one aided by some military savvy—picked up during his years of Active Army and USAR police work. It was a 25 year old mystery.

McCausland solved it in 25 minutes.

The case involved a missing person. A middle aged woman had come to Mr. McCausland in search of her father, a man whom she had never known.

In fact, she had never seen her father. She didn't know his name. She knew practically nothing about him. Her mother, the woman's sole source of information, steadfastly refused to discuss the subject.

McCausland unravels 25 years in 25 minutes.

The investigator in more conventional garb

But over the years, an occasional slip by the mother had revealed a couple of facts about the long-missing man. First, he had a nickname, "Stash," and he had apparently suffered an eye injury during military service in World War I.

The mother had provided one more clue. Though she was never specific, the elder woman had left with her daughter an impression that the father was chronically down on his luck.

With that little to go on, McCausland began to think the problem through.

Down-on-his-luck type? Might still be in the neighborhood, close to old friends and familiar surroundings. Misery loves company—long-standing company in particular.

World War I eye injury? A veteran? If still alive, if still around, he might hang out at local veterans' clubs.

With those thoughts in mind, McCausland headed out the following Sunday afternoon, to a nearby veterans' club. Entering, he headed immediately for the bar. The bartender, initially reluctant to answer McCausland's questions, responded when the name "Stash" and the damaged eye were mentioned. The barkeep nodded toward a back corner of the room.

And there he was, Stash, sitting quietly and alone, nursing a flat beer. McCausland hurried over, presented the old man with a full, fresh, foaming one. McCausland then headed for the phone.

Stash's daughter arrived 10 minutes later.

"It was the most fulfilling moment of my career," said McCausland, who promptly returned most of his fee to the woman.

"It was too easy," he concluded.

* * * *

McCausland displayed the same sort of quick thinking on his very first investigation as an Active Army MP, in 1965. The incident remains his most memorable military investigation.

McCausland was assigned to Zweibrucken, Germany, at the time. The patrol area, covered by just four MPs, covered 1,200 square miles. The duties extended around the clock.

Came a report from a field station of a minor traffic accident. The facts were few. An Army bus had hit a parked car and then continued on its way. The bus was brown.

The region was traversed by many Army bus routes, each and every one of which was covered by a standard, GI brown bus. But which was the bus involved in the hit and run?

"I began an almost endless round of calls, when a German detective phoned back to report that he had found the direction the bus was going. Would that help? It cut my calls in half.

"Later, he called again. He had found a small piece of metal trim." The German described the metal trim piece and gave its dimensions.

"Figuring time schedules of buses I had checked and those that had not yet returned to their kasernes, I took a long shot on one near Stuttgart. I called and asked them to check the next incoming bus for a missing piece of stripping measuring 2½x½-x½ inches, torn at an angle on one end.

"I received a return call 30 minutes later. The wayward bus had come in. The missing piece fitted exactly!"

Elementary, my dear McCausland.

This is Boring.

Iranistanis, from left, Keyes, Aquirre, Nix and Tribble. Capt. Scott Beaver, 490th Civil Affairs Company, assists at far left.

You know where Iranistan is, don't you? It's a troublesome Middle Eastern nation near Abilene, Tex. That, at least, is where an uppity group of "Iranistani" tribesman—refugees and terrorists among them—popped up last spring in a field training exercise conducted by the 413th and 490th Civil Affairs companies, both of the Lone Star state. Tribesmen included local high school drama students, Reservists including the 490th's **2d Lt. Martha Keyes, Sgt. 1st Cl. Ben Aquirre, 2d Lt. Christine Nix,** and some ROTC cadets, including **Cadet Margaret Tribble.**

The exercise was a weekend-long field problem, testing the Civil Affairs troops' ability to handle duty in troubled "Iranistan." The weekend drill featured terrorist raiding parties, refugee control problems, disease and other simulated delights. The weather —not simulated—added wrinkles of its own. Sleet, snow and wind gusts of up to 50 miles per hour made things very un-Middle Eastern indeed. Good show, Iranistanis!

Lt. Col. Weldon Boring isn't. Commander of the 3d Battalion. 11th Special Forces Group, Lt. Col. Boring lives in Maryland and commutes over 2,000 miles, round trip, to the battalion headquarters in Miami, Fla. The fact that he's an Eastern Airlines pilot softens the financial flack from the thrice-monthly trips to and from home and headquarters. Lt. Col. Boring, who takes the trip because he loves Special Forces duty, says it's no big deal.

"I've got men who, although they don't travel as far as I do, travel long distances at greater expense to themselves."

"It's that special dedication," he says, "once a person comes into Special Forces . . . he's there for life."

Spec. 5 Robert Lambert of the 412th Engineer Command in Vicksburg, Miss., was a busy man last March. In just a few days Lambert worked as a journalism professor, Reservist, Confederate soldier, businessman and riverfront loafer.

Specialist Lambert's full-time job is teaching journalism at Alcorn State University in Lorman, Miss., and he trains with the 412th one weekend a month. His employment as a Rebel soldier, entrepeneur and river rat was brief; he portrayed each as an extra in the filming of "Beulah Land," a made-for-television mini-series aired recently.

Lambert exchanged Rebel gray for Army green the day after his part in the shooting of the TV drama was completed. The 412th had some shooting of its own scheduled—the unit's annual range firing.

Folks around lonely Fort Irwin, Calif. could tell you weird tales about a creature that walked the sandy hills of the desert post, back last spring.

Not to worry; the "creature" was likely **Spec. 4 Thomas Volante** of the 436th Chemical Detachment, or one of his buddies from the Manhattan, Kan.-based USAR unit. Volante operates chemical decontamination equipment for the 436th. His unit visited Fort Irwin during exercise Gallant Eagle 80.

Lambert, CSA

Volante: creature in California

Director Schmidt at Boys Town: he's been there before.

Spec. 6 Thomas Schmidt of the 399th Criminal Investigation Detachment, St. Louis, Mo. has been involved in law enforcement for over 20 years. A criminal investigative agent with the 399th during drill time, Schmidt is also a St. Louis city policeman. But his interest in law enforcement, over 20 years ago, was to avoid it. A self-styled "trouble maker" Schmidt was sent to Boys Town of Missouri, a resident school for "tough kids," to get straightened out.

It worked. He served as valedictorian of his class at Boys Town, went on to graduate from high school, tours of duty in the Navy and the Marine Corps, and take a degree, cum laude, from Northeast Missouri State University. He's been an Army Reservist since 1974.

Schmidt was recently elected to the Boys Town board of directors, the first graduate of the school to be so honored.

Matta becomes acting butter bar.

The University of North Florida's ROTC detachment put on quite a show for the crowd gathered to watch Jacksonville's 1980 "River Run," a 15,000 meter event. **Maj. Richard McDowell,** assistant PMS, and **Sgt. Leslie Boswell** ran the course with 14 cadets from the school.

The group ran the entire 9.3 mile course in cadence, without once breaking step. Uniform for the day was combat boots, fatigues, and bright yellow U. of N.F. tee shirts. The group followed the detachment guidon, which was handled by three of the cadets, each at a different stage of the run. They finished the course in 90 minutes, and **Cadet Dan Miller** promises "We'll do better next time."

Army Reserve and Reserve Officer Training Corps programs converged last summer, in the person of ROTC Cadet **Diana Matta** of New York City. The Fordham senior spent two weeks with the Army Reserve's 941st Transportation Company—an outfit from Charleston, S.C. during the unit's Annual Training at Fort Drum, N.Y.

Cadet Matta found herself an acting second lieutenant and platoon leader with the 941st. She was there as part of a new program, the Cadet Troop Leadership Training Program, which sees ROTC cadets pulling leadership jobs with Reserve units at AT. Cadets who've completed their third year of ROTC and the six-week advanced camp are eligible.

"The unit accepted me," said cadet Matta, "I functioned as a second lieutenant and I guided the men. When we had something to do I told them what needed to be done and it got done."

Sgt. Bud Esler takes seriously the old movie dictum "follow the bouncing ball." The retention NCO from the 137th Field Service Company in San Bernadino, Calif., recently set a new marathon ping pong record. His 150 hours of continuous table tennis has been entered in the *Guiness Book of World Records.*

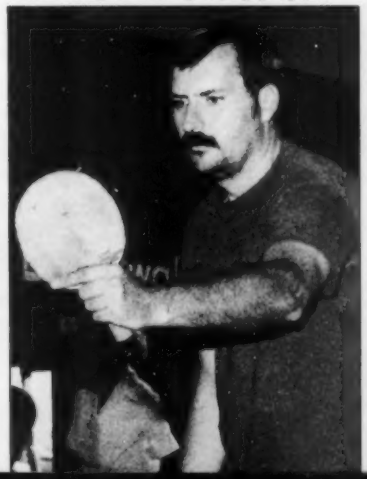
Esler is a former U.S. Table Tennis Champion, and was a member of the team that toured mainland China on the "ping pong diplomacy" mission in the early 1970s.

He is a veteran of many ping pong marathons; during one charity benefit session, he took on 3,011 opponents and beat them all.

Staying awake during the night hours was Esler's major problem during the record-setting performance in a San Bernadino mall. Another hassle was weight loss. In past marathons, Esler lost between 20 and 25 pounds. Following a doctor's advice, he prepared for the record attempt by putting on ten pounds in advance. But the 150 hour session resulted in just a six pound loss. Esler's wife has him on a diet.

Floridians afoot: ROTC in step all the way.

Esler striving for the longest ping (pong?)



Shea the miniature man, with field hospital.

A good deal of **Capt. Larry Shea's** duty time is spent assisting Army Reserve and Army Guard units perfect their training. He's a military police advisor with the Fort Lee (Va.) Readiness Group.

A good deal of the Captain's spare time is spent building dioramas —scale model scenes—of matters military. The scenes depict various time periods, so before building, Shea pours over old photos and military history books to get things just right. The models are built to 1/35th scale.

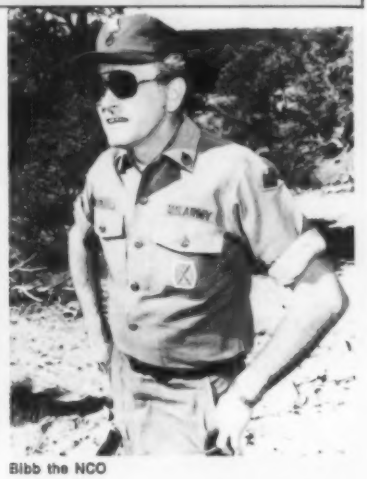
Though some of the scenes' components are built from commercially available model kits, Capt. Shea builds from scratch many of the miniature items. Sandbags, standard elements in most combat depictions, show Shea's ingenuity. The tiny bags are made from modeling clay, wrapped in "canvas" made of fine mesh surgical tape. Shea had used old tee shirt cloth on earlier sandbag models, but found the fabric too coarse to be realistic.

Talk about being sandbagged!

Guess who topped the class at the Pennsylvania National Guard's Officer Candidate School last May? An Army Reservist, **2d Lt. Susan Parise** of the 79th ARCOM's 416th Civil Affairs Company in Norristown, Pa. Before earning her gold bar, Parise was a staff sergeant.

Parise earns top honors.

Bibb the boss



Bibb the NCO

by Maj. Gene Rosendahl and Master Sgt. Doug Palmer 96th ARCOM

Some businesses would fold up if four of their six employees left for a day, not to mention 14 days.

That's not the case with Slope Enterprises, a Grand Junction, Colorado, appliance firm owned by **SSgt. William F. "Frank" Bibb**, a leader of the 81 mm mortar section in Company C, 3d Battalion of the 87th Infantry, 96th U. S. Army Reserve Command.

Employers sometimes complain when several of their employees all go off for Annual Training at the same time, causing slowdowns in production or sales. It often requires rescheduling of other personnel.

But at Slope Enterprises, Bibb is supportive of a requirement for 14 days annual training. He doesn't consider it a problem.

Bibb is not only supportive—he also has gone to camp with fellow Reservists and his employees, SSgt. Ira C. Caley, Sgt. Kelvin B. Kerr and SP4 Dolye C. John. John recently left the company but is still a Reservist.

"In this community friends come in and help out during their lunch hour, and my wife also works in the store during the period we're away. It's a change of pace for everyone concerned," the businessman-Reservist said.

Fortunately for the Reserve, most employers support the "Citizen Soldier" and adjust work schedules.

At the store Bibb not only sells television sets, stereos, microwave ovens and other appliances, he also enthusiastically sells the Army Reserve.

During last year's Annual Training period, Bibb and his former partner, Bill Shoultz, put up a sign: "Four out of six of our personnel are serving their country at Annual Training with the 3/87 Infantry, U. S. Army Reserve."

Bibb said customers reacted positively toward the announcement. "Patroitism is high in this part of the country," he said.

Bibb jokingly said the only reason Shoultz was not in the Reserve was bceause he was too old.

"Someone has to run the store," Bibb said with a smile.

During the absence of the Reservists, Bibb's wife and friends come in to help out when needed.

Bibb's success in selling the Army Reserve is based on a number of factors, including a willingness to talk about the Reserve frequently. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce and several social organizations.

The results of his soft-sell approach are commendable, 96th ARCOM officials say. To date, Bibb has enlisted eight members of his unit, all of whom are still active.

Bibb is often able to recruit store customers to the Reserve. He has found that one way is to watch for information about prior military service on customers' credit applications.

What fires Bibb up? It could be the way the mortar platoon fires. The group has received battalion recognition as outstanding mortar platoon for the last three years during annual training evaluation.

LETTERS

Old Buff Boot

Sir: I note with interest your article on page 12 of the fall 1980 issue. The first boot I was issued as a GI in 1949 at Ft. Lewis Washington, was a buff-finished boot without the protective items described in your article. Our Battery Sergeant told us to get some polish, polish the boots, and fall out for formation. By the time we were through with the "buff boots" they were shiny as any seen since. The buff boots seem like a good idea until somebody's sergeant tells him to polish them.

Col. John E. Moray
Salt Lake City, Utah

MTC Challenge

Sir: Members of the 1st USA Maneuver Training Command in Denver, Colorado read with great interest, and some degree of amusement, an article which appeared in the Fall 1980 issue. In that article the Commander of the 2nd Maneuver Training Command in Atlanta, Georgia, proudly related that in the past training year (TY) his unit had conducted some 31 exercises "which was a full load for a Reserve unit." We of the 1st Maneuver Training Command wish to apprise the 2nd, or any other MTC, of the accomplishment of the 1st MTC. These are our official exercise totals by training year: 73-74, 33 exercises; 74-75, 48 exercises; 75-76, 91 exercises; 76-77, 117 exercises; 77-78, 143 exercises; 78-79, 114 exercises; and 79-80, 104 exercises. For the current training year 97 exercises have been accepted by the command. In our opinion, that's a full load!!!

Capt. William S. Gallagher
1st MTC

Air Patrol Okay

Sir: I am an Individual Ready Reservist who recently applied for attachment to a local Civil Air Patrol unit, after reading in the "BRIEFS" section of the Spring, 1980 edition of *Army Reserve Magazine* that such participation would earn retirement points. Subsequently, my liaison officer at RCPAC called me, indicating that he was unaware of any authority for the awarding of retirement points for this participation and suggesting that I determine the applicable authority. I do not have ready access to Army regulations or other authority and would be most appreciative if you could advise me of applicable authority for the earning of retirement points for participation with the Civil Air Patrol. Thanks. Help.

Maj. John D. Lanoue
Adams, Mass.

The information you received from your Personnel Management Officer was inaccurate. Retirement point credits may be awarded for appropriate duty performed while attached to the Civil Air Patrol. This poicy was confirmed with Policy and Regulations Coordination Office, Reserve Components Personnel Directorate, RCPAC. Your Personnel Management Officer should be advised to contact that RCPAC element should further clarification be required.

We Also Serve

Sir: Thank you so much for printing the article "We Also Serve, Who Wait" by Annette Shirah (Fall 1980). I always thought I was the only one who hated to see my husband leave for his two weeks and it's heartening to know there's someone else who shares my feelings. Although I am *very* proud of my husband and achievements in the Army Reserve, I still look forward to the day he won't have to go anymore . . . that leaves me only ten summer camps until retirement!!! Amen!

Tina Wilson
Citrus Heights, Cal.

Sir: In your Fall 1980 Issue of the *Army Reserve Magazine*, there was a wonderful story, "We Also Serve, Who Wait," by Annette Shirah and I felt compelled to write a comment on it. So many times we forget the sacrifices that our spouses make just so we can belong to the Army Reserve, the many lonely weekends, the two weeks every year and the countless other time spent with the Reserve. I, for one, have taken my wife and family for granted many times in the past, however, this story really hit home for me. Never again will she go thankless for hers is a sacrifice of love. Without the support and love of my wife and family, it would be impossible for me to belong to the Reserve. No matter what the Reservist's motivation for staying in, there is but one reason for his wife's support—LOVE. All the wives and mothers in America who stand beside that convoy of trucks or lean over those gates at airline terminals to wave goodby to their departing Reservists are to be commended for the outstanding manner in which they support the Army Reserve. So I say to Mrs. Shirah, Mrs. Ahring, Mrs. Smith and all those other wonderful wives who wait, thanks and we love you very much.

WO1 Steven H. Smith
Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Shirah's article hit us right between the eyes. We generally have to reject articles—however well written—that reflect personal thoughts on Army Reserve matters. If we opened our pages to personal commentary, the magazine could easily become a "war story" anthology; that is not our mission. But Mrs. Shirah's article tampered with the emotions a lot of us have felt about spouses left behind on drill days and during AT weeks. She caused us to throw our usual guidelines out with the day's trash. We're glad you agree with our decision to run the piece.

Command Correction

Sir: Reference your article titled "MTC Plays Many Roles To Rate Reserve Training", Fall 1980. The fourth paragraph on page 14 should read "Colonel Wortley J. Elliott, commander of the Atlanta Detachment, 2d MTC, . . .". Thank you for your assistance in correcting this error.

Maj. Mark A. Williams
2d MTC

RR MOS

Sir: A correction to your fall issue is necessary. I call your attention to the *People* section of the magazine which contains a photo of four senior NCOs standing in front of a train engine. The article accompanying the photo identifies these men as the only soldiers in the Army possessing the 65Z MOS. This information is not correct. Three rail companies make up part of the 425th Transportation Brigade. They are the 1150th, 1151st, and 1152nd Transportation Companies, whose members, Reservists all, are serving proudly in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The first sergeants in the three companies all possess the 65Z MOS. Futhermore, many soldiers in these three units possess the 65 series MOS. I am also aware of the 226th Transportation Company in St. Louis, Missouri which is a rail unit whose members also undoubtedly possess this valuable MOS.

1st. Lt. Donald Zimmer
425th Trans. Brigade

Cubans—Where's Reality?

Sir: Being out of the Army just seven months, I have received only two issues of your magazine. I'll admit I only scanned the first issue, however I did read an article by Janet Hake in the Fall 1980 issue. (USAR: Easing Cubans' Transition to Freedom) page 17. I am confused. The article seems incomplete. I have yet to see any large scale military operation that didn't have its share of problems. Where is the rest of the story. Is the country misinformed? Am I? I saw no mention of the malcontents, the riots, or of the hunger strike. I'm glad that the Civil Affairs groups got realistic training. But where is the realistic article? I don't expect you to publish this letter, but I would like a response.

Michael D. Bay
Manitou Springs, Colo.

Your point is well taken. We did not report the riots and disturbances. Our story was based on a visit to one of the refugee centers (at Fort Indiantown Gap) and on a flood of stories and calls from units who took part in the efforts at all three refugee posts. No troubles took place during our visit, and none of the USAR units reported to us any involve-

ment in the troubles. After trouble did occur, we decided to leave the story as it appeared. We felt—and feel—that it was an accurate portrayal of the situation most Reservists experienced at the posts. The popular press reported the troubles aplenty; we covered the other side of the story that the public media did not. If it was too rose-colored for your taste, perhaps we erred. We think the story, however, was accurate.

More Units

Sir: The 5501st U.S. Army Hospital under the command of Brig. Gen. George Allen would like to have *Army Reserve Magazine* add the following USAR units to list of units that had personnel at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin this past summer in support of the Cuban Refugee Resettlement Operation: 5501st U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Snellling, St. Paul, Mn.; 830th Station Hospital, Des Moines, Ia.; 477th Medical Company, Duluth, Mn., 415th Medical Detachment, Ft. Snelling, St. Paul, Mn.; and the 73d Combat Support Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Ia. These units staffed the Ft. McCoy Troop Medical Clinic. They are very proud of the contributions they made in assisting the Public Health Service and other military units in the Cuban Refugee Resettlement Operation.

Maj. Tyrone L. Steen
5501st U.S. Army Hospital

They have every right to be proud, and to be recognized.

The New Aviator—From Vietnam

Sir: Your article on Lt. Hieu Dac Bui (Summer, 1980) was refreshing and gratifying, especially to those of us who served in Vietnam and helped in the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees. It is commendable that we are using the talents and abilities of our new citizens. Let's hope that all the military services will recognize this for our own good. There must be more success stories, like those of Bui, that the *Army Reserve Magazine* can report.

Maj. John S. Munzinger
Sioux City, Iowa

Getting the Mag.

Sir: I should like to comment upon a response made by the magazine on Vol. XXV No. 1 (letters), p. 5: "Copies of *Army Reserve Magazine* are supposed to reach all members of the Army Reserve and are available to persons interested in military affairs on a catch-as-catch-can basis." This statement appears to inform the reader that only those who are able to get a hold of the magazine become informed of Reserve developments. There are many who, unfortunately, do not get the opportunity simply because someone decided to take the only copy around home or simply kept it to him/herself and eventually disposed of it at some opportuned time "simply" because it was hanging around the house, office, coffee shop . . . INFORMATION IS POWER and, as such, each Reservist should be duly informed of goings on in the Reserve.

Spec. 4 Adalino Cabral
Somerville, Mass.

Army Reserve Magazine *is sent, by mail, to the home of each Army Reservist. Individual Ready Reservists should notify RCPAC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132, if they don't receive the magazine. Unit members should enter a correct home address in the remarks section of the unit's regular training record —DA Form 1379—and* Army Reserve Magazine *will follow. Active Army members, and others interested in the Reserve may get copies by writing to us. The address is on page 2.*

General Allen

Sir: These comments are for your LETTERS page in the *Army Reserve Magazine*. Reference the Heritage Section of the Summer 1980 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine* which discussed the 104th Infantry Division during World War II. In 1943 after the succesful invasion and capture of Sicily, Major General Terry de Lemesa Allen, Commander of the 1st Infantry Division, was relieved of command for which (in General Bradley's words in his book: "Soldiers Story") he was, "too successful" as the CG of the Big Red One. General Allen was far too valuable to be retired so he was given a new division (the 104th) to train as he saw fit and bring it to Europe to join in the defeat of Hitler's Germany. Terry Allen was the most colorful commander in World War II, he was so well liked that General Patton was envious of him, and Patton did not envy anyone else (that is, combat leaders) at that time. General Allen trained his troops of the 104th Division at Camp Adair, Ore. and he set rules that shocked all concerned: training started at 6 p.m. and lasted until 2 a.m. WOW, who ever heard of such a thing? Well, Terry Allen had been given a painful lesson in night warfare by the German Afrika Korps in North Africa when he first arrived there with the 1st Division and he never forgot it. So, he set out to train a combat division that would fight ONLY at night and thereby save many casualties that otherwise would be inevitable during day combat. He told me that in the battle for Kologne, Germany, his men of the 104th Division walked past many, many German positions with cannon and machine guns that were not fired due to bad visibility at night. Terry Allen was always up at the scene of the heaviest fighting and shared the dangers and hardships, and they loved him as no other division commander was loved during World War II.

Lt. Col. William R. Ellis
Director of Army JROTC, Guam

Subscriptions

Having a problem getting *Army Reserve Magazine*? Not getting it? Going to the wrong address? Here's what to do:

Reservists (Unit members or Individual Ready Reservists).

- *Unit members* get the magazine from official lists maintained at First, Fifth and Sixth U.S. Army. If you don't get a copy at home, go find the folks at the unit who fill out the DA Form 1379, the Record of Training filed for every drill. Go to the remarks section and enter your correct name and home address. Reference it as a new or corrected address—and the Army will pick up the information. You'll get your magazine.
- *IRR members* should send address information to Commander, RCPAC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132. Tell RCPAC to correct or check your records. Social Security numbers help too, sorting out the Joneses from the Smiths.

ROTC Cadets should ask the PMS for a copy. Each ROTC detachment is supposed to receive sufficient copies to give one to each junior and senior in the program.

Other folks (other than USAR members and cadets) write to *Army Reserve Magazine*, HQDA, ATTN. DAAR-PA, Washington, DC 20310. You are our "VIP" readers, and are the only folks for whom we maintain a separate subscription list. All other mags go out from official Army records, not from any "subscription list" that we have access to at the magazine.

The camouflage uniform, fading out.

Outasight! Camouflage Fatigues

Now you see him, but soon you won't.

Reservists and their Active Army counterparts will begin showing up—or fading out—in the new camouflage fatigue uniform, next fall. That's when DA uniform officials believe the fatigues will begin hitting clothing bags. Clothing stores will carry the uniform by spring 1982.

The new uniform will be hard to see, both to human watchers and to electronic ones.

Human watchers will have to contend with the uniform's four color woodland pattern. A special infrared resin treatment, impregnated in the uniform's 50/50 nylon-cotton fabric, will reduce the clothing's visibility to infrared detection devices.

DA warns that style-conscious Reservists should not go out and try to get the jump on the apparel bandwagon by buying the existing camouflage fatigues, those worn by rangers, Special Forces troops, airborne soldiers and Marines. The new uniform is different.

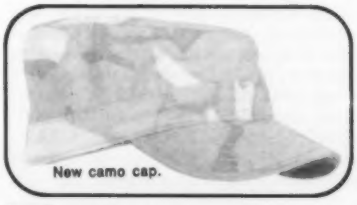
The new camouflage fatigues are heavier than the old jungle fatigues, and differ in pattern from the previous hard-to-see varieties.

The uniforms are designed to take extra wear in the elbows, knees and seat; extra material reinforces the spots that are likely to see hard use.

A new hat comes with the uniform, a ranger-shaped soft cap that will replace the existing baseball cap design.

Unlike previous camouflage uniform styles, the new ones will not be reserved for special missions and forces. They are designed to be worn in garrison as well as in the field.

The new uniform is an important element in the Army's Battledress Clothing System, which will eventually incorporate field jacket, field trousers, poncho, helmet cover, wet weather parka and trousers, flak vest and load-carrying equipment—all using the new camouflage pattern.



New camo cap.

Other New Stuff

Uniform News

All sorts of new uniform items are becoming available, or are planned for soldier wear in the near future. These include:

- **MATERNITY UNIFORM** Pregnant soldiers now have a uniform all their own, available in the Post Exchange since September. The uniform consists of a green, hip-length tunic, slacks, skirt and standard white shirt with black neck tab. Pregnant soldiers will be issued two uniforms at no cost; a medical proof of pregnancy and clothing issue record form are the required documents to present to the PX. Name tags, only, are authorized for wear on the tunic—rank goes on the shirt collars.

- **BLACK WINDBREAKER** A black, uni-sex windbreaker should be hitting the PX any day now. It's an optional item of wear for all soldiers—both men and women.

- **BLACK CARDIGAN SWEATERS** Two new sweaters, one each for men and women, will appear in late 1982. They are approved for optional wear, and will replace the present green sweaters. October 1983 is the planned wear-out date for the old green versions.

- **HANKIES** Soldiers will get no more handkerchiefs, short of war. In a newly announced policy change, handkerchiefs will only be issued upon mobilization.

REFORGER: Ready, Get Set . . .

(Left) NATO troops in step. An 82d Airborne Division soldier joins a British paratrooper after an allied drop near Arnhem, Holland. Troops from the U.S., Great Britain and the Netherlands participated in a ceremony, during REFORGER, commemorating the World War II Battle of Arnhem. The battle was the subject of the motion picture "A Bridge Too Far." (Right) Troops from Fort Hood's large REFORGER contingent arrive in Germany for the exercises. (Below) Troops from C Company, 6/32d Armor, 4th Infantry Division, fall in on prepositioned equipment waiting for their outfit in Europe. Next stop: the "front."

What's It All About?

Europe is where the action is, each fall, as thousands of Active and Reserve troops deploy in the annual REFORGER—Return of Forces to Germany—series of deployment exercises.

More National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers took part in the 1980 version than ever before. Over 2,000 citizen-soldiers did what they would likely do if the balloon goes up: head overseas in a hurry. More than a dozen Army Reserve units went over this year. Over 14,000 stateside-based Active troops went as well.

REFORGER has a big leg up over the several joint readiness exercises conducted in the United States each year. In the local exercises, armed forces elements deploy to a maneuver area which simulates some foreign turf—often it is an imaginary locale —where the "battle" is taking place.

There's nothing simulated about the locale of the battlefields of REFORGER. Much of the Army's war planning is dedicated to preserving Western Europe from aggression. The battles of such a future fight could be contested right in REFORGER's back yard.

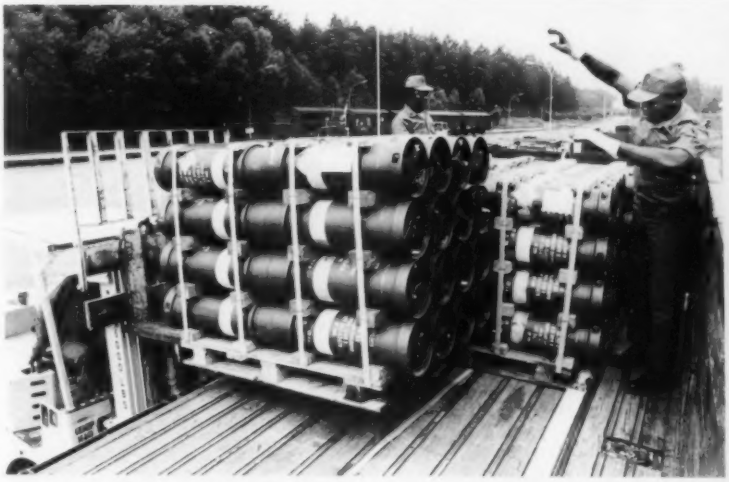
The largest Active Army unit to "go" this year was the 2d Armored Division of Fort Hood, Tex. The division was airlifted to central West Germany, where it fell in on prepositioned equipment. Gathering up the tanks and other hardware, the division moved north to link up with its own forward brigade, stationed in Germany full-time.

Not every outfit that deploys overseas for REFORGER falls in on equipment waiting for them in Europe. One important part of the annual exercise is testing civilian transport arrangements here in the states. Every year, just before the exercise, trainloads of tanks can be seen winding their way to coastal ports. There, the tanks, aircraft and other materiel are loaded on ships for the journey to Europe.

The exercise tests airlift capabilities too. Aircraft from both the Military Airlift Command, and from civilian airlines, were involved in shuttling soldiers and equipment to the exercise.

Reserve units sent to REFORGER don't go because they're Reserve units. They are deployed because of specific mission skills needed in the exercise.

Captain Paul Adams of the 121st Army Reserve Command accompanied one of the ARCOM's units to Germany in August. Captain Courtenay Welton went with elements of the Reserve's 310th Theater Army Area Command, from Virginia. Their reports show why the USAR went to REFORGER this year, and why their units were needed.



Photos by Paul Adams

(Above left) The 479th totes 155 shells onto railroad cars. (Above right) Loading ammo is warm work, as Pfc. Ardell Andrews of Clarksdale, Miss., discovered. (Right) The 479th's "in box" in Germany. (Left) The 479th's SSgt John Sumlin works out details of the day's efforts with Lieutenant Mieczyslan Wojciechowski, Polish-German Labor Force supervisor at the Miesau Army Depot railroad yard.

With the 479th in Miesau

by Capt. Paul Adams
121st ARCOM

Two weeks of training in Europe for 74 Mississippi Army Reservists provided the men and women of the 479th Ordnance Company, Clarksdale, Miss., with some of the most intensive and realistic training ever.

Beginning Aug. 17, the men and women of the 479th participated in REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) '80, a Department of Defense Exercise that, along with a similar Air Force Exercise, tests the U.S. ability to move ground and air forces rapidly to help NATO in a crisis.

The 479th's part of REFORGER '80, consisted of all phases of ammo movement and management in support of Miesau Army Depot operations.

Unlike past summer camps at Camp Shelby, Miss., where the men and women of the 479th have trained for most of the past 17 years, this year's training involved a mission in a foreign land, working with people of a different culture.

The Mississippi Reservists won't get this type of training in the United States. "The training was not only intensive, but the workload was geared such that it was a real test of their capabilities to perform in as close to a real-life situation as possible to complete their required daily tasks," said the 479's evaluator.

The 479th spent much of its time working in the small confines of a railroad yard off-loading railroad cars of ammunition.

Divided into seven to eight ammunition crews of five individuals each, the Reservists loaded tractor-trailers, each with 12 tons of conventional ammunition. During their stay, the 479th peaked loading nearly 300 short-tons of ammo per day.

Sergeant First Class Laverne Drake, platoon sergeant of the 479th's first magazine platoon stated, "Our mission here compared to what we have done at Camp Shelby is very different, much more intense and more realistic."

"What we did in Germany is exactly what we would be doing if we were called to active duty," Drake concluded.

Photos this page and rear cover by Courtenay Welton

(Above) 310th TAACOM transportation officials, in helmets at right, check up on how things are moving. Their hosts: a South Carolina Army National Guard unit. (Right) The stuff of materiel management.

With the 310th in Hannover, All Over

by Capt. Courtenay Welton
310th TAACOM

Captain Myron T. Yantis was up to his ledgers in POL vouchers and Major Fred Broome was up to his knees in mud. These two situations are examples of the many functions that members of the 310th Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) were involved in during REFORGER, the recent NATO exercise in Europe.

The 310th TAACOM, an Army Reserve unit located at Fort Belvoir, Va., is a major logistics command which provided part of the staff for the Area Support Group North (ASG North) headquarters in Hannover, in northern Germany, working with the Active Army's 21st Support Command and 7th Support Command from Kaiserslautern. ASG North was responsible for providing the logistical support for the 2d Armored Division and many of the non-divisional units involved in Exercise Spearpoint, one of the major activities in this year's REFORGER.

As part of the ASG North, 310th TAACOM members became involved in many of the duties and activities necessary to assure that the thousands of soldiers participating in Exercise Spearpoint were able to train realistically and efficiently. That proved to be a big job, moving supplies to and from 50 German and 10 British facilities spread all across northern Germany.

Because the 310th TAACOM's structure is similar to the 21st Support Command, the Reservists work in many of the same kinds of jobs. They were able to fit into the existing organization and take on many responsibilities in the headquarters' 24-hour a day operation.

But while much of the work involves staff coordination at the headquarters, not everything can be done by message or over the telephone. Personal visits are often required and many of the 310th members received a good ground-level lesson in German geography and a refresher course in map reading at the same time.

According to Captain Joe Henderson, for example, "The Transportation Section conducted inspections of railway terminals for safety, coordinated schedules with local German railway officials, and prepared strip maps for drivers." He and other members of the section also were on hand for many of the redeployment loadings to assure that the movements went as scheduled.

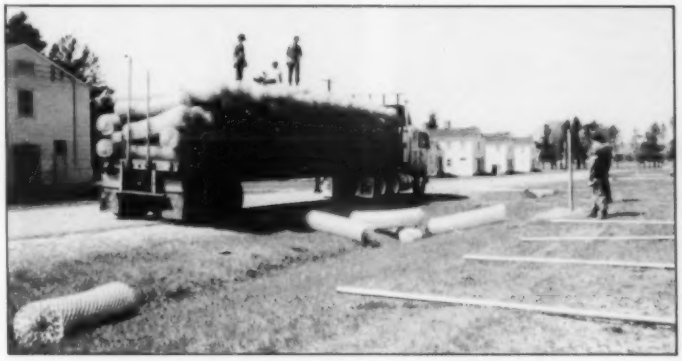
Similarly, members of the Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) Section visited POL sites to check for leakage and other safety problems, as well as to talk with the units delivering the POL and the users of it to see if anyone was having problems.

Making these inspections in new territory during the exercise is not always as simple as it sounds, though. Major Everett Lail, while looking for a mess facility near Hildesheim, received directions that included crossing a bridge, but, he says, "When we reached the bridge we found out that it had been "blown up" as part of the exercise, and the guard didn't know whether or not to let us across, even though we were not part of their exercise. Instead we had to wind around on the back roads and find another bridge."

While on-site liaison visits are important, most of the critical work of coordinating the massive logistical effort must go on at the headquarters. During the exercise the units in the field used up 1,235,000 gallons, diesel and jet fuel, 834 tons of food and required almost 8,000 different spare parts, ranging from resistors to entire engines, to keep the exercise moving.

A major part of the time the 310th's Reservists spend during weekend drills involves planning for exercises like REFORGER and writing standard operating procedures and instructions for subordinate units to use during the exercises. The value of the planning shows up quickly as the exercise develops, but Reserve center planning and on-the-ground operations are not necessarily the same thing. Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Bryant, a member of one of the 310th's subordinate units, summed it up by saying that "We will have to do more detailed planning now. Our basic SOP is good for a starter, but it doesn't go far enough. Now that we have been here we will have an idea of more to add to it."

Preparing for REFORGER was a major project for the 310th TAACOM. Now with it over, the unit has a much better idea of what else needs to be done, for the future.



Ever had a need to know what five miles of chain link fence looks like all rolled up? It looked a lot like this, when portions of the fencing were delivered to the 416th's engineers at Fort McCoy, during the command's four day marathon construction effort last spring

Round-the-Clock at McCoy with the 416th Engineer Command

The Fall issue of Army Reserve Magazine *listed all the USAR units that participated in the Cuban refugee resettlement program last spring and summer. Though the list we published was "official," it was not complete.*

This is the story of the command we left out.

* * *

The May 1980 Annual Training period for the USAR's 416th Engineer Command was going right by the book. All 3,000-plus members of the 416th at Fort McCoy, Wisc., were doing just what the regs say they were supposed to be doing at AT—training.

For the enlisted members, the training took the form of Skill Qualification Tests in several engineer specialties.

For the command's staff, the training took the form of a paper war game, a simulation exercise, taken in company with the staff of the Missouri National Guard's 35th Engineer Brigade.

On May 18th, things changed in a hurry. The 416th had been at camp for about a week when came a call from Fifth U.S. Army.

The message: keep up your scheduled training, 416th, but we've got a few little additional jobs for you, too.

Thousands of Cuban refugees were headed for the Wisconsin post. Their arrival: imminent. But the facilities at McCoy weren't ready to handle the refugees; lots of construction had to be done and done in a hurry.

With a 3,000-strong construction engineer command at McCoy, Fifth Army had found the solution to the problem. The 416th was ready to go to work, preparing an immense variety of reception, housing and crowd control facilities. It was going to be quite a job.

Only the troops didn't know it yet.

The 416th's commander, Major General Robert D. Bay, decided to announce the command's additional missions in dramatic fashion. He called the command—all 3,000 members present—onto the McCoy parade ground.

The message was a simple one. We are going to accomplish the training we set out to do during AT; we are also going to accomplish our new mission of readying this place to receive refugees.

Crucial construction materials were purchased on the spot. ("There was a guy from Washington here with a checkbook—if we needed fence posts, we got fence posts.")

What the General said the command would do, it did. The scheduled SQT training—for which the outfit had been preparing for months—went on as planned. When the troops completed the testing, they reported to the work sites. The work went on around the clock, with troops shuttling between training areas and construction locations.

In just four days of concentrated construction effort, the 416th accomplished a laundry list of building tasks:

- constructed 34 portable guard houses, with windows and doors and lighting
- surveyed, staked and constructed over 5 miles of chain link fence
- built more than half a mile of road
- built a stone surfaced holding and processing area
- moved and installed 28,000 cubic yards of crushed stone for a number of projects
- remodeled 43 dining halls
- constructed partitions in barracks to accommodate families

The 416th got the job done in record time. Only a small contingent needed to stay at McCoy beyond the scheduled AT period to double check completion of the projects; and this group only stuck around for a single extra day.

When the refugees arrived, along with the hoopla and attention, the 416th had gone.

The 416th Was There!

The engineer outfits involved in the 416th's massive four day construction job at Fort McCoy were:

372d Engineer Group
385th Engineer Group
367th Engineer Battalion
863d Engineer Battalion
961st Engineer Battalion
389th Engineer Battalion
972d Engineer Battalion
397th Engineer Battalion
471st Engineer Company
486th Engineer Company

Throw the machete and it comes back, right?

Aussies and hosts, in formation.

Aussie Reservists Visit USAR in Biggest Move "Since War."

The 51 soldiers had quite a story to tell.

When they'd left home, shoving off for their annual Reserve training, it was in the dead of winter. But it was not until mid-summer—August to be precise—that the contingent actually trained, taking to the field at Hawaii's Schofield Barracks.

But by the time the unit had returned home, the seasons had changed again; once more, it was winter.

The whole thing took just two weeks.

Huh?

* * *

A contingent of Australian Reservists trained in Hawaii in August, leaving behind their island continent's winter for a couple of strenuous weeks under the Oahu summer sun.

The training tour marked the first time that Reservists had been deployed outside of Australia "short of war," according to the contingent's commander, Major J. L. Benton.

The unit—a composite platoon of volunteers, plus support people and two observers—were from the Royal New South Wales Regiment. Their Hawaiian hosts were the USAR's 100th Battalion/442d Infantry, the "Go for Broke" battalion of World War II fame.

The platoon, commanded by Second Lieutenant Gus Oakley, got a good workout.

The training focused on squad and platoon level operations, some of which was new to the Aussies.

"The men can't get enough of the TOW and Dragon training," said an Australian officer during the training, "We do not have any heavy antitank weapon in Australia, so this type of training is entirely new."

The Royal New South Wales Regiment also got its first taste of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) doings.

"Next year, the Australian regular Army will mount NBC training exercises for the first time, so our Reservists will return with some NBC training and have the drop on the Regulars," said Lieutenant Noel Christiansen, a spokesman.

Three members of the Australian platoon undertook air assault training, termed by Lt. Christiansen "a once-in-a-lifetime chance for them." The Australian Army Reserve conducts no air assault operations at home.

The visitors also received a nonmilitary challenge during the training. A group of New Zealand students touring in Oahu at the time, heard of the Aussie unit's presence. A rugby match between the two was proposed, which pleased Major Benton, the Australian CO.

What have we here? A mug shot in *Army Reserve Magazine*? Yes, because Maj. J. L. Benton, who commanded the contingent of Royal New South Wales Regiment visiting the USAR in Hawaii, certainly looked the part.

Benton, an economist in civilian life, is a former touring Rugby player.

The Royal New South Wales men had to compete to come to Hawaii. A call for volunteers had produced plenty; more than enough stepped forward.

The final selection process was rough. Each volunteer needed his platoon leader's personal recommendation. Then, when the number was trimmed down to 60 soldiers, competitions began. One mile, 5,000 meter and 10,000 meter runs were held, as were marksmanship, grenade throwing and radio-telephone contests. Another event was a team "assertive arms" competition in which the men were tested for time and efficiency in tearing down and reassembling a variety of rifles and machine guns.

The Australians had some fun during their stay. The 100th/442d honored their visitors at a battalion party and at a luau during the training period. One observer noted, too, that the Australian soldiers made it down to the beach at Waikiki "some" evenings.

The Australian visit was the first leg in an exchange program which will see elements of the 100th/442d travel "down under" in March 1981. There the Hawaiian Reservists will take part in a field training exercise with the main body of the Royal New South Wales Regiment.

Story materials and photos provided by U.S. Army Western Command.

"It's No Picnic . . ."

Moving Wounded

by SSgt. Jack Frear
356th Public Affairs Detachment

The United States was invaded recently along the Virginia coastline by mechanized rifle and tank divisions of a coalition of foreign nations.

Immediately United States reactions placed infantry and mechanized infantry divisions into the attack path.

Sounds a bit strange doesn't it? But who knows? The United States may actually be invaded some day.

If it does happen, there will be a lot of casualties to care for; Army Reserve medical units like the 309th Medical Group, Rockville, Md., will be mobilized.

This was the focus of Operation Gold Caduceus, an Army Reserve medical exercise recently held by the 309th Medical Groups at Ft. A. P. Hill, Va.

The exercise, planned and conducted by the 309th Group, was designed to provide realistic unit and individual training that emphasizes medical operations in a tactical (field) environment.

"The combat action that Operation Gold Caduceus is based on is a hell of a big operation. From the front line to the combat support hospital is only about 25 kilometers, but from the front to the evacuation hospital is around 90. That's a long way when you're transporting casualties. It's no picnic," said Colonel Walter Kurland, the Group's CO.

"In a civilian hospital, the patient comes in, produces his medical insurance card, you take him through lab and x-ray and put him on the ward, where he gets prepped for whatever treatment he needs," Col. Kurland said.

Looking chipper, a real casualty (SSgt. Kay Caudle of the 312th Evac) nurses a blister during the exercise.

Looking grim, two make-believe casualties await treatment.

"Only you can't do that in the military. You try to treat that patient and get him back to duty, he explained, "If everybody goes home sick, who's up doing the fighting? So we have what's called an Evacuation Policy set by the theater Army commander."

"For example, our evacuation policy is ten days during this exercise. That means that once that casualty enters a hospital in the medical chain, if the doctors don't think he can be restored to duty within ten days, he gets evacuated out of the combat zone. Then he needs replacing," Col. Kurland said.

Along with the care of patients during the exercise, the 309th also trained in a mass casualty exercise, night convoy procedures, land navigation, communications and camoflage techniques.

"This is a hands-on exercise." commented Major John M. Grieg, the 309th XO, "it's a chance to get practical training in using the equipment, moving a hospital, realizing the problems involved and then solving them. So that, when we do start receiving patients, we can concentrate on the medical aspects rather than grunt and knock the pegs in the ground part. There's a method in doing it this way."

"The big problem you run into in the Reserve medical units is a lack of realism because you can't provide a body to work on," the major continued, "and you don't realize the problems a field hospital has until you've had the opportunity to work in these hot, stuffy tents and have a helicopter come in and blow grass and dirt all over the wounded," he said.

Operation Gold Caduceus concluded with an around-the-clock 3-day, 4-night exercise that involved the complete cycle of medical care for around 250 casualties.

The men and women who played the parts of wounded and injured soldiers for the exercise were picked up from the clearing station by the two ambulance companies and one ambulance detachment participating in the exercise: the 343d Medical Company, Galax, Va., the 441st Medical Company, Chincoteague, Va. and the 316th Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance), Cleveland, Ohio.

The wounded went to the two field hospitals and one evacuation hospital that participated in the exercise: the 18th Field Hospital, Norfolk, Va., the 92d Field Hospital, Baltimore, Md. and the 312th Evacuation Hospital of Greensboro, N. C.

Once at the field hospitals, the casualties are "triaged," processed according to their wound.

A major part of the exercise keyed on the correct placement of the patients to the correct hospital for treatment.

Also assisting in Operation Gold Caduceus were elements of the 352d Civil Affairs Command, 97 Army Reserve Command and the 329th Medical Detachment, 120th Army Reserve Command.

298th Grabs Cooking Award — Again

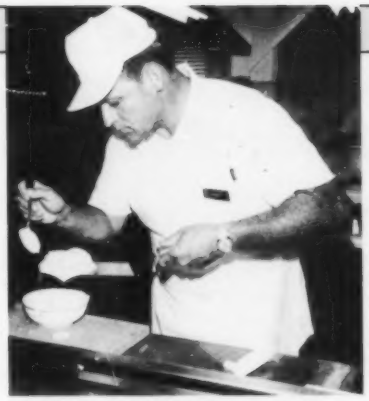
". . . This is a once in a lifetime experience . . . Considering all the various duties and assignments which I have had during my Army career, there has been none so gratifying to me personally than these past two years working with the people connected with the Connelly Program . . ."

These sentiments by Chief Warrant Officer James S. Reid, food service officer, sum up the comments of other food service personnel from the 298th Maintenance Company, 99th Army Reserve Command, Altoona, Pa. The Reserve unit has the distinction of having twice won (1979-80) the USAR Field Kitchen category in the Connelly Awards competition for excellence in food service throughout the Army.

Other food service members are Sergeant First Class Jay H. Guyer, food service sergeant; Staff Sergeant Charles R. Lafferty, Specialist 5 Raymond E. Amato, Specialist 5 George E. Miller, Specialist 5 James P. Matt, Specialist 4 Andrew J. Arend and Specialist Kenneth W. Focht, food food service specialist.

The Connelly Awards competition, established to stimulate the growth of professionalism in Army Food Service and to provide greater incentive for individual achievement, is named for the late Philip A. Connelly, past president of the International Food Service Executives Association (IFSEA).

As a reward for winning the Connelly competition, the eight Reservists completed a week-long Advanced Craft Skills Culinary Workshop—gourmet training— at the Army Quartermaster School. The course is conducted by the British Army Catering Service.



CWO-2 James Reid, the 298th's food service officer, whips up a little mayo for a salmon dish.

And Speaking of Food

Have a Cracker

by Roy Jones
90th ARCOM

What do you do with several hundred packages of 17-year-old crackers? Throw them away? Not in this age of recycling.

That was just one of the problems facing members of Abilene's 490th Civil Affairs Company—90h ARCOM—when it completed an inventory of the Texas' town's "fallout shelters" as part of its home station training.

The crackers, which Reservists wryly observed were similar to those found in the C-rations they still eat from time to time, were among the emergency rations and supplies stocked in 74 underground Abilene locations as long ago as 1963.

The current Civil Defense Plan no longer calls for pre-stocking shelters with food, so the old crackers are being disposed of, City Civil Defense Coordinator Wayne Jepson told the 490th workers.

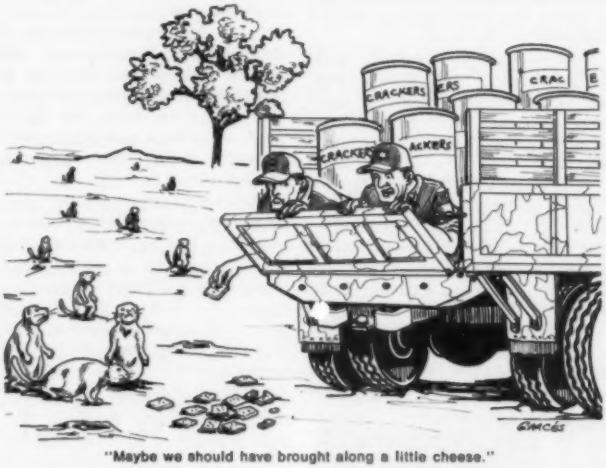
It didn't take the Reservists long to figure out a way to dispose of the old crackers, and save the city some money besides.

"We took some of them out to the city zoo and put them in the Prairie Dog Town," explained Major Cecil Allen, operations officer, "The next morning, they were still in the same pile, untouched, so we thought that even the prairie dogs were turning up their noses at them.

"But when we went back the second morning, the crackers were all gone and the ones they couldn't store below ground were around nearly every hole in the town," he chuckled.

Jepson subsequently reported that the prairie dogs "like the crackers just fine."

Which is more than can be said of some of the C-ration, team members said.



"Maybe we should have brought along a little cheese."

So what does the well-dressed soldier wear when it's time to decontaminate a vehicle? One of these get-ups, as modeled by Pfc. Alvin Palmer of the 332d Chemical Company. He was about to scrub the wheels and undercarriage of a truck at the unit's Annual Training at Fort Riley, Kan. The 332d hails from Sioux Falls, S.D.

DECON: 332d Chemical Aids Active Unit

For a change, the Army Reserve isn't playing a Cinderella role. Usually, Reserve units rely on Active Army counterparts for equipment and instruction in training their unit members.

However, at Ft. Riley, Kan., in August, Army Reservists from Sioux Falls South Dakota's 323d Chemical Company found that they weren't dependent upon big brother for support.

What they discovered is that they and their Active step-brother, Ft. Riley's 12th Chemical Company, are sort of in the same boat.

Neither unit has all the equipment required to accomplish its mission, which is to provide Nuclear Biological and Chemical (NBC) reconnaissance and decontamination support for a division.

They happily discovered that what one unit didn't have, the other did. So, for the two weeks the 323d was at Ft. Riley for Annual Training, the two units shared equipment, training together and learning from each other.

Captain Theodore L. Williams of Vermillion, S. D., 323d commander, says this is the first opportunity they've (the 12th) had to see a lot of the equipment, although they're Active Army.

At Ft. Riley the two units cross-trained on all the available equipment. As part of this training, the units simulated a personnel and equipment decontamination station for chemical or radiation contamination.

In decontaminating people, individuals move between a double line of bins or cans. One article of clothing is placed in each bin or can, except for the gas mask. At the end of the line, individuals enter a shower, although for training purposes, bathing suits are worn under uniforms. After showering, the soldiers remove their masks and new clothing is issued. Contaminated items are taken to another point and are decontaminated or disposed of.

Equipment decontamination requires fewer stations. "Decon" apparatus mounted in trucks is used to cleanse the upper portions of large equipment, such as vehicles. A large pit is dug, from which other soldiers decontaminate the undercarriage.

After personnel and equipment have passed through the decontamination station, they then continue their mission.

Wanted: Athletes for 81/82

USAR Places High in NATO Sports

Army Reserve Captain Albert Lewis and his two teammates finished second in last summer's military athletic competitions, conducted by the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR). The annual CIOR events pit teams from all NATO countries—each team comprised of Reservists from all services—in head-to-head competition. The 1980 meet was in Montreal, Canada.

The CIOR events include team swimming, marksmanship, orienteering and obstacle races against time.

In the 1980 events, U.S. teams finished 2d, 4th, 5th, 13th, and 21st, overall (42 teams competed.).

A French team bested the top American trio by a slim margin. Joining Capt. Lewis on the top U.S. three were Air Force Reserve Captain Eric Stephens and Navy Reserve Lieutenant Gordon Waller

This year's CIOR meet will be in Eyndhoven, Netherlands, in August. The American CIOR folks are looking for new team members to compete. Those selected will be called to Active Duty to compete.

Requirements are:

- Be a Reserve officer, unit or IRR.
- Be able to run 5 miles in 32½ minutes or less.
- Be able to swim 50 meters in 36 seconds or less.
- Be able to do 10 or more pull-ups.
- Shooting and orienteering experience would be helpful.

Applicants may contact Major Roger Harvey, U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center (USMPTC), Bldg. 189, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234.

The 1982 meets will be held at Fort Meade, Md. in August.

'Jaws' Trains the USAR Afloat

by Sgt. 1st Cl. James M. Lambert
97th ARCOM

Jaws. Is this another military acronym? Is the Army training sharks to replace sergeants? No.

Jaws is not a military acronym and of course sergeants will be around the Army for a long time, sharks notwithstanding.

Jaws is a major, combined Army Reserve, Active Army and National Guard exercise which takes place annually in the Tidewater, Virginia area, primarily at Forts Eustis and Story.

Recently the 313th Terminal Transport Battalion, 97th Army Reserve Command and its subordinate units from the Baltimore Md. area, participated in the eighteenth edition of Exercise Jaws.

Upon arriving at Fort Eustis the men of the 430th Terminal Transportation Company from Baltimore joined forces with the 489th Transportation Company from Jacksonville, Fla. Their task at Eustis was to load cargo on the U. S. Army ship *General William Sutton (named for a former Chief, Army Reserve—ed.)*. These units are comprised of stevedores and heavy equipment operators, trained men for every job connected with loading or unloading ships in port or at sea. Loading the hold of the *Sutton* required a combination of talent and hard work. Cargo isn't just thrown into a ship, it must be skillfully loaded and balanced by weight.

Exercise Jaws action then shifted from Eustis to Story. The 313th convoyed by truck to Story and set up beach operations in preparation for the arrival of the *Sutton*, which set anchor off shore.

The Jaws scenario calls for this operation to be done under combat conditions, as if the 313th would be re-supplying combat forces on a hostile beach. This made Jaws that more difficult but also gave the members of the unit a chance to "soldier."

Immediately upon arrival at Fort Story, fox holes were dug and security positions for M-60 machine guns were established. It was rumored, all day, that an aggressor force would attack. They did, in short order.

In the meantime the *Sutton* had arrived on schedule and the logistics over the shore (LOTS) phase began.

They say the Army has a man for every job imaginable. But an Army Harbor Master? Coordinating the LOTS phase was one of the most experienced harbor masters in the Army. He is Chief Warrant Officer Maurice H. Hedges of the 313th. A 38 year Reserve veteran from the Baltimore area, his job on Jaws was to coordinate the transportation of cargo from the *Sutton* to the shore. The 430th and 489th stevedores unloaded the cargo from the holds of the *Sutton* into several different types of landing craft supplied by the Active Army's 1098th Medium Boat Company, of Ft. Eustis.

"Steady the cargo," say stevedores of the 430th Trans Company.

Specialist 5 Emmitt W. Wakefield brought the first landing craft to shore. The boat's cargo of rough terrain cranes, and rough terrain fork lifts were needed on shore before cargo unloading could begin. Wakefield beached his boat and members of the 430th and the 489th went aboard to drive off the vehicles. The job sounds easy but in reality it requires the vehicle operator to drive off the boat's loading ramp directly into about 3 feet of surf. Once the heavy equipment had been brought to shore a steady procession of boats brought the rest of the cargo ashore.

It takes approximately 24 hours to unload the *Sutton*.

Captain Jay T. Taft, the 313th's Adjutant, in civilian life an oceanographer at Johns Hopkins University, summed it up best. "The experience gained by our unit at Exercise Jaws will go a long way in making us one-hundred percent capable of doing our jobs if we should ever be called to Active duty."

(Left) Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton would have been proud to see Reservists working on and alongside the Army freighter that bears his name. Maj. Gen. Sutton was Chief, Army Reserve from 1963-1971. (Above). A rough terrain crane comes ashore, courtesy of the 313th Trans Battalion.

The fine points of an M-60 machine gun shot group are explained to a cadet at Fort Bragg.

108th Division Trains ROTC Cadets

by Capt. John M. McConaghy
108th Division (Tng)

Annual Training 1980 provided the 108th Division (Training) with a mission new to Army Reserve troop units. In two increments of two battalions each, the division's 1st Brigade conducted training and evaluation for cadets from the First ROTC Region during the six-week Advanced ROTC Camp at Fort Bragg.

The second increment of ROTC training, from July 5 to July 18, was typical of the division's work at Bragg. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Krebs, commander of the 1st Battalion 323d Infantry, served as the increment commander, while Lieutenant Colonel Patrick L. Summers, commander of the 3d Battalion 323d Infantry, provided the Training Command for the increment. Members of the two training units, based in Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C., respectively, were assigned the mission evaluating the ROTC cadets' abilities in various military skills. This mission was required in part because of recent changes in Army policy which require that new lieutenants be able to perform basic soldierly tasks in their branch at least to the level of proficiency required of their enlisted squad leaders.

The two week annual training began in a flurry of activity, starting with a four-mile march early Sunday morning. Both battalions participated. Private Samuel Benson of Spartanburg, finished the four-mile course in an unofficial time of twenty-three minutes, besting the rest of the runners.

Lt. Col. Krebs commented on the march, stating, "At first I had my doubts about holding the four-mile march as the first item of Annual Training, but our mission requirements gave us no choice. We went out, we did it, and the positive reaction from our people was exceptional. Now we're really ready to go."

Lt. Col. Krebs' remarks proved to be an accurate prediction of the performance of both battalions. Monday and Tuesday of the first week were spent in establishing the test stations for ten basic military skills. Included were: the M203 grenade launcher; the light anti-tank weapon (LAW); the M60 machine gun; communications; first aid; NBC defense; individual weapons, landmine warfare; security and intelligence; and hand grenades. Each station involved working side-by-side with other evaluators from the Active Army's 82d Airborne Division, stationed at Fort Bragg. Wednesday's preparation included testing of one company of soldiers from the 82d.

Beginning Thursday morning at 6 a.m., one company of cadets was evaluated in the five-hour test each morning and each afternoon for the remainder of the two week AT. In all, over three thousand cadets were tested.

Sgt. 1st Cl. Billy D. Brown of the 3d Battalion/ 323d Infantry evaluates an ROTC grenadier.

The two-week training period was highlighted by a visit from General Don E. Starry, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Lieutenant Colonel James P. Drago, Chief of Military Skills for the ROTC Advanced Camp, stated that he was "extremely impressed by the professionalism of both the 82d and 108th Divisions. There was essentially no difference between performance of the two units. This can show the cadet that we are one Army, with equally professional components, and that our Team Concept does work. I would like to see these people from the 108th assigned to this mission next year."

SPECIAL REPORT

Outposts of Empire

Far From the Flag: Hometown USAR

The Army Reserve often seems, to us city folk, to be a metropolitan institution. Typically, Reserve units are concentrated in areas where there are large numbers of people to fill them. So, most often, the USAR reflects the look of the suburb and city.

But what—we pondered—about the other *Army Reserve? What is the lot of Reservists working out yonder somewhere, far from the flag, distant from support, remote from higher headquarters and population centers?*

What are the problems? What are the solutions?

So we went looking, just as the first frosts of fall were nipping at the nose, just as nature was painting the Appalachian Mountains with bright colors. Off went Army Reserve Magazine *to rural West Virginia, in search of the unexpected and the unconventional. What we found confirmed some of our guesses, and threw others to the winds. The following is a glimpse of the USAR in down-home America, a sampling from the Mountain State's 26 units and 2,967 authorized unit members.*

West Virginia is not a parody of run-down coal mines, moonshine and hillbillies. It is, however, mountainous, with its few large population centers separated by hours of traveling time over challenging roads.

There are not many people about; the state has the lowest population density of any state east of the Mississippi. During the middle of the century, with the U.S. population climbing steadily, West Virginia actually dropped in census count.

Coal—along with chemicals and manufacturing—dominates the economy.

The typical West Virginia USAR unit is a company or platoon, sharing a county seat with a National Guard unit. In some cases, the Reservists occupy the same building as the Guardsmen, while smaller facilities are often leased. The leased spaces run the gamut from defunct car dealerships to bowling alleys. Government-owned centers feature standard, familiar USAR designs, and some are less than two years old.

Reserve units here come under the control of the 99th Army Reserve Command in Oakdale, Pa., near Pittsburgh. There are *no* Active Army installations in the state, meaning that Reservists travel 200 miles or more for field training or use nearby National Guard camps and state parks.

Despite relative isolation and a shortage of first-class training facilities, recruiting is up and retention is above average. One fantastic recruiting success story is told in Beckley, a mining-intensive community in the southeastern part of the state.

In July 1978 the 444th Medical Company was relocated from Erie, Pa., to Beckley and organized at zero strength. A cadre of 15 medics assigned to the 445th Medical Company, 120 miles to the north in Fairmont, had been training regularly in Beckley. From this nucleus, the 444th grew to 85 men and women in just two years, reaching 117 percent of their authorized strength.

Although Beckley employs more than 4,400 health professionals to serve a 250,000 patient population, recruiting in the three county-area around Beckley required dedication and resourcefulness from recruiters and unit members alike.

As the 444th's first sergeant Tom Rotenberry says, "not any one factor stood out." Rotenberry remembers that the 444th was "barely military." However, "our people really wanted to see the unit grow. They brought their friends and referred others," according to Rotenberry.

And, the referrals paid big dividends for recruiter Sgt. 1st Cl. Arbie Ward. A local man with four years Active duty and a member of Beckley's other USAR unit, the 492nd Replacement Detachment, Ward volunteered for an active duty recruiting tour in 1977. He had brought the 492nd to well above authorized strength, 34 on board against 25 authorized, before the 444th was activated and he was in need of additional slots for his enlistees.

Ward and the 444th had some other things going for them. The Reservists shared the county armory with the National Guard. The ultra-modern facility is the local civic center with numerous sporting events that generate a youthful walk-in trade.

Civic leaders supported the Reserve and Guard units and the mining industry benefitted from the presence of the 444th. Union agreements required that the mining companies place Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in the mines, and the 444th was a ready source of trained medical personnel.

But, the 444th has faced training problems. Because many of its prior-service members were not medics, the unit has had to establish a local training program for the 91B MOS—the basic medic military occupation specialty and a prerequisite for many medical specialties.

For the 444th, the solution to this training problem came in the person of Specialist 6 Michael Angle. Angle, who had served four years on active duty as a Navy medic, was a member of the 492nd and joined the 444th when the unit transferred to Beckley. In the meantime, he had obtained his nursing degree and was working as a registered nurse.

Angle was transferred on paper to the 2073d USAR School in Pittsburgh, Pa., with duty at Beckley to conduct the 91B(X) course. This is a two-year, self-paced course which emphasizes "hands-on" experience.

In addition to the 91B(X) course and MOS training through the 2093rd USAR School in Charleston, W.Va., the 444th has established training with local hospitals. However, the unit has had difficulty obtaining field training and has had little opportunity to participate in realistic exercises.

Their situation is typical of the time-distance problems which many West Virginia Reservists face. The nearest field facility with an approved firing range is the National Guard's Camp Dawson along the Cheat River in the north-central part of the state, a six-hour drive from Beckley. Or, the unit could spend eight to ten hours traveling to Fort Meade, Md., its Annual Training site.

A splendid example of cooperation between the USAR and National Guard, Camp Dawson is a busy place.

On just one weekend, the Camp accommodated the 444th and 492nd on its ranges; the 459th Engineer Company from Clarksburg, W.Va., building float bridges by night and practicing tactics by day; the 16th Psychological Operations Company from Morgantown, W.Va., practicing field propaganda techniques; the 1st Battalion, 110th Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard on a field problem; the 1005th General Support Company of Uniontown, Pa., also range firing; plus numerous National Guard companies maneuvering with infantrymen on line; and a Green Beret HALO parachute drop.

Assembling a float bridge in the dark is no easy task and doing it in cold water with a brisk breeze blowing makes it uncomfortable as well.

Captain Francis Warder, commanding the 459th Engineer Company, wanted his high-priority unit to be able to accomplish its bridging mission regardless of the weather or time of night. While Platoon Sergeant Thomas Ryan directed, the men of the 459th orchestrated their movements in perfect harmony as the float bridge grew out of an amazing array of parts like some giant Erector Set come to life.

The bridge built, Warder ordered it out of the water and the piles of parts regained their former size. Not satisfied to stop there, Warder had the bridge assembled again.

Other West Virginia Reservists go to great lengths to obtain the best possible training. The military policemen of the 363d MP Company leave some Fridays at 5 a.m. for a 12-hour bus trip to West Point, N.Y. where they direct football traffic at the U.S. Military Academy and perform other police duties.

A split unit, which is not uncommon in West Virginia, the 363d coordinates training between the 1st Platoon at Weston and the main body at Grafton, an hour to the east on twisting U.S. Route 50.

As technicians Pat Mancini and Bob Barclay put it, the 363d is used to long distances. Their range is at Camp Dawson 75 miles away; their Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) is at Fort Drum, N.Y., 535 miles to the north; their next higher headquarters and most administrative and support functions are 120 miles north at Oakdale, Pa.; and the closest post exchange is 100 miles distant making a joke of the much-touted PX privileges for Reservists. Their maintenance support activity is convenient being at Clarksburg only 25 miles from the company main and 30 miles from the 1st Platoon.

The long-distance habits of the 363d will be put to good use in the near future. Annual Training '81 is in Taegu, Korea, as the MPs go overseas.

Two hours east of the 363d is the 351st Ordnance Company headquartered in Romney. Unlike the 363d—which trains in a car dealership and a bowling alley—the 351st occupies modern facilities in Romney and Martinsburg.

In the apple and peach country of West Virginia's eastern panhandle, the 351st also overcomes long-distance training difficulties. For this ammunition handling company, the nearest depot is Letterkenny near Chambersburg, Pa.—a four hour drive. Camp Pickett in Virginia would be an excellent place to train but it is too far.

The USAR out of town: Almost Heaven?

Instead, the 351st keeps dummy loads on hand in the two-year-old center. In the winter the Reservists make extensive use of their cassette-equipped learning center and practice paperwork problems with their next higher headquarters, the 321st Ordnance Battalion which is five hours to the southwest in Charleston. Then too, members attend advanced courses at Alabama's Redstone Arsenal.

Like other units we saw, the 351st is hampered by the logistics of few facilities, poor roads compounded by mountain winters and a crossing of command boundaries. The 351st receives support from three major U.S. Army Reserve Command areas (79th, 97th and 99th) and heads in different directions for its supply, maintenance, training and chain of command.

Another difficulty for West Virginia Reservists, illustrated by the 351st, is personal advancement—especially for officers. After a three-year tour as a unit commander with perhaps a one-year extension, there is no place for a captain to go. No place, that is, unless he or she wants to travel five hours to Charleston, or three or four hours to the Pittsburgh or Washington, D.C., areas.

With so many companies and platoons and so few headquarters, the problem is widespread. As one senior medical officer assigned elsewhere but training with the 444th in Beckley puts it, there is not a single lieutenant colonel Medical Corps (physician) slot in the state.

Unit technicians are also hampered in their military careers by the current arrangement. After commanding the 363d for four years, Major Bob Barclay was out of a Reserve home and in an awkward position until he obtained a vacancy in the 16th PSYOPS Company. Now he keeps track of two units, one as AST for the 363d and one as commander of the 16th.

This situation extends to enlisted technicians. Pat Mancini has no slot in his Weston platoon and trains in Charleston where he is a sergeant major with the 2093d USAR School. And, Dan Combs, a sergeant first class and the senior AST in Romney, sees his military future as limited unless he changes either his civilian or military career. He's been in grade since 1973 and doesn't expect his first sergeant to retire before the decade is out.

The problems described are not unusual. They are not unique to West Virginia.

In terms of Reserve service, West Virginia may not fit John Denver's description of the state as "almost heaven." But USAR members there know what rural Reservists everywhere have learned: flexibility, resourcefulness, and miles of traveling those country roads pay off.

Peach State cadets take to the Florida skies and field, in ROTC's first formal Airborne exercise.

Operation 'Bold Cadet' is First ROTC Jump Exercise

ROTC cadets have been jumping out of airplanes for years. Cadets have been encouraged, for some time, to volunteer for airborne training during the summer, when their schedules and Army facilities permit it.

But it was not until the 1980 academic year that the first major ROTC airborne exercise was launched. Some 69 cadets and ROTC cadre members took part—including 23 jump-qualified cadets—in a 48 hour exercise termed "Bold Cadet."

The operation, held last spring, was put together by the Army ROTC detachment at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, but included cadets from a number of other schools.

Planning for the operation began over a year ago, when Lieutenant Colonel David Garvin, Tech's professor of military science, and Major David Canavan, assistant PMS and senior Tech jumpmaster, decided to "make something happen" in ROTC. They got a preliminary OK to proceed from the First ROTC Region, and then got down to the detail work.

Setting up a "first" of any kind is tricky, as Maj. Canavan later recalled. "It took about six months for us to get permission from everyone in the chain, everyone except President Carter!"

The coordination was elaborate. To pull it off, the Georgia Tech detachment had to get the nod of some of the heaviest hitters in the chain of command, Air Force as well as Army.

When all was approved, things were ready to happen.

The mission of the operation involved the rescue of a "kidnapped" diplomat being held in the vicinity of the Florida Ranger Camp, a training ground at Eglin Air Force Base in western Florida. The diplomat was held by a band of guerillas, portrayed by airborne qualified cadets from the Georgia Military College. The mission: get the hostage out.

The cadets assembled at Georgia Tech on Friday afternoon, April 18, to receive orders and draw equipment. By the wee hours of the following morning they were aboard four C-7 Caribou aircraft, piloted by Air Force Reservists from the 700th Tactical Air Squadron and 94th Tactical Air Wing of Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga.

Two hours later the airborne qualified cadets and cadre made a combat assault jump into Eglin's Burma Drop Zone. On the ground, they linked up with the other participants in the exercise. A short administrative halt was called to the tactical operations for turn-in of the parachutes, before cadets and cadre deployed into the woods for phase two of the operation.

The aggressor force with their hostage was inserted by UH-1H chopper deep into the woods, to a previously determined hiding place known only to the cadre. The cadet Ranger Company deployed in five squads, on foot, to search for the enemy location. This phase lasted well past midnight, and challenged the cadets to put into practice a lot of classroom theory. The cadets handled most of the detail work themselves, having written the operations order for the recon and rescue phase of the mission.

A cadre member went with each of the five Ranger squads. Once the aggressor location was discovered, a fierce mock battle took place resulting in the rescue of the hostage.

Early the following morning, the cadets emerged from the woods, tired and dirty. They assembled on the airstrip to await the same Air Force Reserve planes that had brought them to Florida the day before.

The flight back was marked only by the droning of the airplane—a sound conducive to sleep for cadets who'd been without rest for over 30 hours.

The cadets loved the training, according to Maj. Canavan. His description of their enthusiasm (and his): "AIRBORNE!"

Georgia Tech Plans to make the Bold Cadet exercise an annual event.

Also taking part were cadets from the Atlanta University Center, Kennesaw College, Fort Valley State College, Mercer University, Georgia State University and the Georgia Military College. The Georgia Tech contingent included two Air Force ROTC cadets and three Navy ROTC midshipmen, as well as the Army folks.

FITNESS

Listen Up . . . I Say 'Listen Up!' It's Time to Talk About Ears

by Capt. J. Stephen Sinclair
290th MP Brigade

Although Reservists may be exposed to weapons, armor vehicles and military aviation noise only once a month at unit drills, there is good reason to practice hearing protection. For some individuals, even limited high level noise exposure may result in permanent damage to hearing. Many Reservists work in civilian industries, such as construction, steel fabrication, textiles, and transportation, where hazardous noise conditions exist. This daily noise exposure risk is significantly magnified when the Reservist spends a weekend firing a weapon, operating an armored vehicle, using power tools, or flying a helicopter.

Hearing conservation is not only good preventive medicine, it is required by federal law for all federal employees, by AR 40-5 and by numerous other Army Regulations. The challenge for Reserve units is to establish an adequate hearing conservation program without the medical support that an Active Army unit has available from post medics. In other words, what can a Reserve unit do on its own to prevent unnecessary loss of hearing from noise exposure?

A hearing conservation program for a Reserve unit should have four elements: identification, education, hearing protectors, and comsupport.

The identification element warns that hazardous noise exists in a particular area or activity. For example, caution signs are required to be posted in all indoor and outdoor firing ranges (see AR 385-30). The wording on the sign should be appropriate for the hazard, such as "Caution: Hazardous Impulse Noise. Hearing Protection Required When Weapons Firing."

Other noise hazards, such as those found in shops from radial arm saws, routers or planers, may be identified by signs also. Safety briefings can identify the noise hazard to passengers and crew of armor vehicles and helicopters.

Second, the program should provide education to unit personnel as to the danger to hearing from exposure to high levels of noise, with emphasis on the necessity for properly wearing hearing protectors. Because an earplug or earmuff is useless unless worn, education is important to motivate individuals into making the effort to use the hearing safety devices.

Periodic safety briefings on hearing should seek to dispel such common myths as:

- Small arms' impulse noise doesn't hurt hearing **(It does, as all weapons produce hazardous noise.).**
- Some people have tough ears and can't lose hearing **(Everyone is susceptible to noise damage.).**
- Once some hearing is lost, hearing protectors aren't needed **(Continued exposure to noise without hearing protection will result in additional hearing loss.).**
- Only noise loud enough to cause pain can affect hearing **(Damage to hearing occurs at noise levels well below the threshold of pain and the process of damage to inner ear is painless.).**
- Everybody loses hearing in the Army **(Hearing loss from noise is not inevitable if hearing protection is consistently used.).**
- It's alright to use field expedients in place of earplugs **(Cotton wads, cigarette filter tips, and other so-called "field expedients" fail to reduce hazardous noise in the frequency regions of hearing most susceptible to noise and also may cause damage to the ear canal or ear drum.).**

Guidance for preparing hearing safety briefings may be obtained from Technical Bulletin Med 251, Noise and Conservation of Hearing.

Issuing hearing protectors forms the third element of a unit hearing conservation program. There are a variety of protectors available through supply channels which have been tested and found effective **(See box).**

The triple and single flange rubber earplugs have a drawback; each must be fitted individually by a qualified medic as the size of the earplug must match the dimensions of the ear canal. Unit supply must have all sizes of these plugs on hand.

The yellow foam earplug, which fits nearly all ears, may be more appropriate for many Reserve units without access to a medic. It does not require individual sizing. Many soldiers report it is more comfortable than the sized rubber earplugs.

Permanent party personnel on firing ranges or other high noise activities also should be issued earmuffs, due to higher noise damage risk.

Finally, command support for hearing conservation is essential in order to reduce the widespread extent of hearing impairment, and thus, increase communication efficiency and lower compensation costs.

Noise-induced hearing loss is a permanent impairment. Perhaps hearing is appreciated fully only when impaired, as it affects not only speech but also social and family relationships, employment, and psychological well-being. Hearing can be protected in the Army Reserve.

Item	Federal Stock Number
Yellow foam earplug	**NSN 6515-00-137-6345**
Single flange earplug	**NSN 6515-00-442-4765**
Extra Small	**6515-00-467-0085**
Small	**6516-00-467-0089**
Medium	**6516-00-442-4807**
Large	**6516-00-442-4813**
Extra large	
Triple flange earplug	**NSN 6515-00-442-4821**
Small	**6516-00-442-4818**
Medium	**6516-00-467-0092**
Large	
Headband-mounted rubber universal size earplug	**NSN 6515-00-181-8058**
Plastic earplug case	**NSN 6515-00-299-8287**
Type II earmuff	**NSN 4240-00-022-2946**

Two Years Ago, the Nation Drilled Itself in a Mobilization Exercise Called 'Nifty Nugget.' The Question Then: Can We Mobilize to Win the W

The Reply was Not a Simple One. The Response is Still

Suppose the Balloon Goes Up:

by Maj. Richard B. Crossland

"The United States has never adequately and fully planned for a mobilization before it occurred."

This discomforting statement was the principal conclusion of a *History of Military Mobilization in the United States Army*, a 721-page Department of the Army pamphlet published in 1955.

Historically, the American public and the Congress have not fully appreciated the implications of mobilization."

Under Secretary of Defense for Policy R. W. Komer concluded this July that although substantial progress has been achieved in improving mobilization and deployment planning, much remains to be done. Komer's conclusions were expressed in his public report on "Nifty Nugget," the most ambitious test of mobilization ever undertaken in this country.

Writing for *Army* magazine in October, General Robert M. Shoemaker, the FORSCOM Commander, states that "Our country has not done very well in past mobilizations. Indeed, it has been said that the most important lesson to be learned in the history of mobilization in the United States is that we must do better next time."

Although more than 25 years separate these three statements, a common message remains—traditionally, the United States has paid too little attention to mobilization. However, that tradition is changing.

The lessons learned from past wars and reaffirmed in 1978 by Nifty Nugget have given birth to new policies and a renewed emphasis on mobilization. The Army Reserve exists to be mobilized in times of national emergency.

In the words of Gen. Shoemaker, "The Army is now in a major transition in 'go to war' management. It is moving from a mobilization and deployment system based upon unit readiness to the much more responsive but more complex system of force readiness."

The foundation of this system is the new Capstone program which brings together Reserve component and Active units for peacetime planning and training. Under Capstone, these units are organized into the packages needed to support a major European conflict. An individual package may include Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Army units.

"Capstoned" units are now able to train and plan in peacetime with the command with which they will fight in wartime. This new relationship becomes the basis for mobilization planning and simplifies setting up mobilization sites for both deploying and non-deploying Reserve units.

Not all "Capstone units are slated to deploy overseas. As spelled out in "Capstone: War Ties in Peacetime" *(Army Reserve Magazine*, Fall 1980), USAR training divisions will be required early in the mobilization process to train new soldiers. Other units will also remain stateside to give support to forces deployed to an overseas conflict.

By the time Capstone is fully implemented in 1981 —with all units linked to their wartime partners—the Army expects the program will have a positive influence on mobilization, training, deployment policies, force management and war planning. The mobilization stationing plan—which says who goes where— has already been updated by FORSCOM to reflect Capstone relationships, and the new Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions (ARMRs) will supervise detailed mobilization planning at the post and unit level.

Prior to Nifty Nugget, the Army Chief of Staff commissioned Army Command and Control Study—82 (ACCS-82) to recommend changes in the stateside command and control structure. The mission: to tackle problems of too few big Active corps headquarters to support wartime requirements, excessive turbulence during the mobilization process and redundant chains of command.

The command structure in 1978 had been criticized for having too many layers. Reserve and Active units were not integrated, and FORSCOM's span of con-

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is Still Being Made.

Up: Then What?

trol was thought excessive. Also, the two-star Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs) did not have a post-mobilization mission once their peacetime roles of training USAR units and supervising their mobilization, was complete.

The ACCS-82 study recommended changes in the Reserve Component command structure which would be valid for wartime, peacetime and the transition from peace to war. The recommendations provide for orderly and rapid transition from peacetime to wartime operations while stimulating Active Army interest in the readiness and training of Reserve units. The recommendations made appropriate use of the Reserve chain of command and improves mobilization and deployment planning.

Several options were explored by the ACCS-82 team ending in a DA announcement that the nine Army Readiness Regions (ARR) were redesignated Army Readiness *and Mobilization* Regions. The boundaries of the ARRS/ARMRs were unchanged, but the ARMRs assumed the additional mission of mobilization planning and assistance to installations and Reserve Component units.

According to Gen. Shoemaker, under mobilization, the ARMRs will be used by FORSCOM to oversee the execution of the mobilization plan. Meanwhile, the ARCOMs could form the basic command structure for new divisions and corps.

It is expected that the fall 1980 MOBEX-80 will confirm the capabilities of the ARMRs in light of the ACCS-82 study.

Nifty Nugget findings pointed fingers at places other than the Army; they suggested that civil agencies were not prepared for a total mobilization in 1978. Civil agency emergency planning had in recent years concentrated on natural disasters and recovery from nuclear attack. There had been little civil planning for a rapid mobilization, and coordination necessary for developing mobilization plans was not clear.

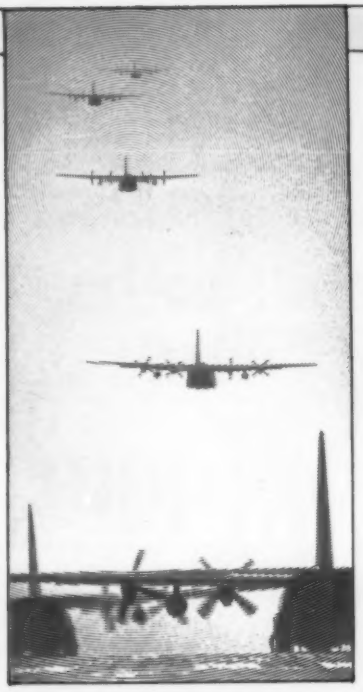
Following Nifty Nugget, an executive order created the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to consolidate the functions of several agencies including the Federal Preparedness Agency and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency. This action linked widely scattered coordination procedures and spelled out Defense versus civilian agency roles.

Since then, the Army has established a working relationship with FEMA, a relationship which was recently tested by the Mount Saint Helens disaster and Cuban refugee control efforts. Both Active and Reserve Components soldiers assisted FEMA in its mission providing manpower, equipment and expertise not readily found elsewhere in our society.

In addition to problems relating directly to the Army, FEMA is working on plans for handling of non-combatant evacuees from a war zone. Industrial preparedness is being addressed to define which industries get which materials and to determine industrial "surge" requirements for mobilization.

In the event of war, defense industries will have to be expanded and materials diverted. Our military industrial capacity, which was expanded fivefold during World War II, is the key to hanging in there for a long-term conventional conflict. According to Lieutenant General Glenn K. Otis, Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, "If mobilization is the bedrock of national defense, then its core is the industrial capacity of the United States."

The Government is examining ways to improve our industrial posture. These include encouraging private firms to invest in plants and equipment needed in peace time that can be quickly diverted to defense production. Plans are being made to procure additional long-lead-time



"Our country has not done very well in past mobilizations."

Can We Get There? Can We Win There?

components of critical equipment and munitions. And, the military is considering producing simpler, less sophisticated equipment for an emergency.

Nifty Nugget revealed a lack of information regarding Reservists. Many civil agencies did not know how many of their employees were Guardsmen and Reservists who would be subject to military recall. In addition, they had not made plans to replace recalled Reservists.

For example, according to the Komer report, as many as 50 percent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Patrol employees are Reservists who would be called up. Also, the test showed the Veterans Administration had no plan for replacing recalled Reservists nor had it assessed the effect a Reserve call-up would have on VA medical care.

But Komer says that substantial progress has been made. Federal departments and agencies have identified their key mobilization positions held by Reservists. Because the DOD policy is that all Reservists will report when called, Reservists who hold key civilian positions are discharged from the Ready Reserve unless their agency identifies and trains a mobilization replacement.

Because manpower is a scarce resource, there is a need to assign priorities among the needs of the military and critical civilian positions. Nifty Nugget pointed out several manpower problems.

The Active and Reserve forces were never intended to sustain a major conflict without additional manpower. In 1973, the Selective Service System was placed in deep standby with fewer than 100 full-time employees. Later, doubt arose as to whether the Selective Service could be geared up in time to support our manpower needs.

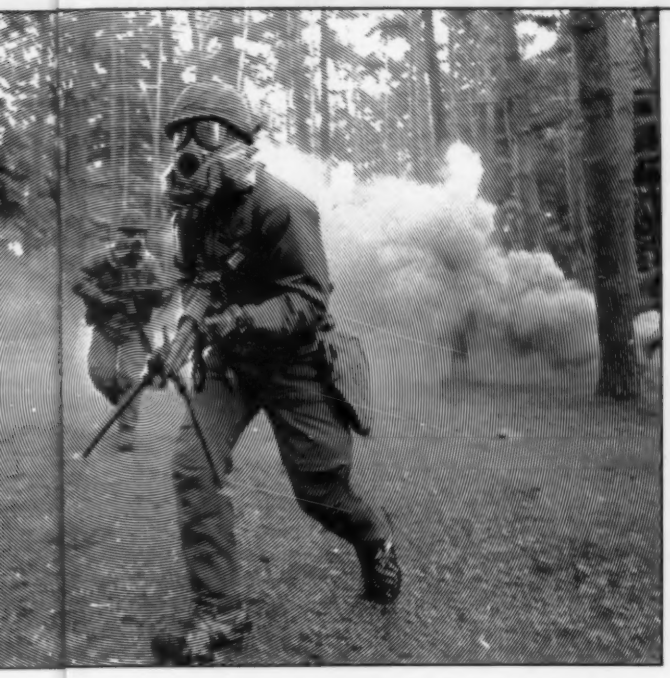
Recent legislation requires 19 and 20-year-olds to register for the draft. This has been a significant step and decidedly reduces the period of post mobilization time during which we are solely dependent upon Reservists and Guardsmen.

However, the pretrained Reserve manpower pool is below the level needed for the Army to bring Active and Reserve units to wartime manning levels, and to replace casualties. With some Reserve and Guard units being presently below deployment strength, the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) pool takes on added significance.

Even if the Selective Service System became able to provide draftees as soon as the Army could absorb them, there would still be that need for new pretrained soldiers. As a result, the Army tries to beef up Reserve strength.

The Army has granted new enlistment options for unit members allowing up to two years of the six-year obligation to be served in the IRR. More flexible split-training options have been approved and aimed at high school and college-bound youths. Enlistment and reenlistment bonuses and education benefits have been on the books since December 1978, and the full-time Army Reserve recruiting force has been expanded.

To increase the size of the IRR the Army has made several moves. Since 1979, enlistees age 26 or older have a six-year instead of a three-year obligation and women now have the six-year obligation as well as men. Time spent in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP) no longer counts toward the six years of total service.



To better match the IRR to specific mobilization needs, soldiers leaving active duty are given mobilization assignments. They are handed mobilization orders, a move to speed their reporting when the balloon goes up.

These measures are expected to increase the IRR pool to 680,000 by October 1985 as compared with an IRR strength of 396,000 in October 1979. The Komer report expects this increase to eliminate the Army's mobilization shortfall, which was 270,000 a year ago.

According to Lieutenant General Robert C. Yerks, Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, the Army wants more female soldiers. By 1985 he expects to have 161,000 women in Army green including 43,000 in the USAR and 22,000 with the National Guard.

An indication of the gravity with which the Army views its manpower problems is the possible, selective recall of retired personnel. A pilot program to issue mobilization orders—in advance—to Regular Army retirees began in May and will be expanded during fiscal 1981.

The Army anticipates ordering retirees to stateside active duty during full mobilization. The recalled retirees will free younger soldiers for combat while lending their experience to training, planning and administrative missions.

General officers may be recalled up to age 64, warrants to age 62 and all others to age 60. The recall would concentrate on those retired for less than five years, and if enacted today would affect about 82,000 retirees. The program would exempt those retired for disability and retirees living outside of the United States.

These programs show that there are no easy, short-term solutions to mobilization manpower. However, mobilization preparations go beyond manpower.

The Army's planning process is spelled out in the 1980 Mobilization and Deployment Handbook. This document describes mobilization procedures ranging from domestic emergencies through contingency war planning to the ultimate of general war.

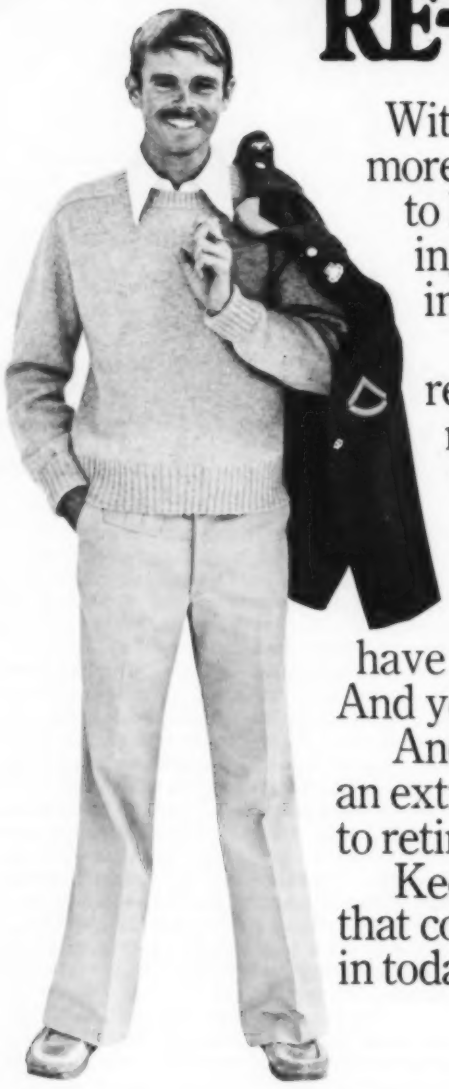
The handbook presents an overview of the Army Mobilization and Deployment System and details its structure including the Army's relationship with FEMA. The Army commands and staffs are assigned responsibilities, spelling out specific required actions. Mobilization stations are given guidance noting that command of deployable Reserve Component units passes to the installation commander when units report to mobilization stations.

Reserve units support the Army's Mobilization and Deployment System when they prepare their unit mobilization plans to include load lists and movement requirements. By training at their mobilization stations and by working with their new CAPSTONE partners, USAR units are contributing to the recent crunch of toughening of readiness.

Looking beyond the lessons learned from past mobilizations and exercises, a hard look at America's ability to mobilize is on-going. Selected operations plans have been tested in MOBEX-80 and that exercise will also be a tool to gauge our confrontation with the problems revealed by Nifty Nugget.

MOBEX-80 will be used to fine tune the Army Mobilization and Deployment System. As results become available, *Army Reserve Magazine* will give a full report.

TWO PAYCHECKS ARE BETTER THAN ONE. RE-UP.



With the cost of living costing you more everyday, it makes good sense to keep that extra paycheck coming in. And that means staying in today's Army Reserve.

You can look forward to receiving regular raises and promotions, if you qualify. And this adds up to an even bigger paycheck.

Staying in can save you money, too. Because you'll still have your low-cost life insurance. And your PX privileges.

And you'll be a lot closer to having an extra income when you're ready to retire.

Keep earning an extra paycheck that comes with a lot of extras. Re-up in today's Army Reserve.

STAY IN TODAY'S ARMY RESERVE.

Cut the Red Tape

Paper Wars!

The Army wants to cut the paperwork load of the Army Reserve.

A special task force of DA's Reserve Component Coordination Council (RCCC) has found 97 roadblocks to efficient use of USAR and National Guard training time. And, the task force is seeking your help in identifying other admin hassles which can be streamlined or eliminated. The task force is zeroing in on problems found at the company and detachment level.

Too much paperwork has long been acknowledged as a problem in the USAR. Army Chief of Staff General E. C. Meyer has made a commitment to reduce that work load. The task force is a tangible result of the Chief's commitment.

Studies and visits by the task force during the past year indicate that paperwork is gumming up the system and hurting training, morale, job satisfaction and retention. It isn't doing readiness any favors, either.

The task force and its findings have been far more than an exercise in paperwork—a criticism which had been levied at past attempts to reduce paperwork. As of early November, 45 of the initial 97 task force findings have been resolved by a cut in admin requirements or an improvement which will reduce workload. Other findings are making substantial progress towards streamlining. The balance remains under study.

Some of the cutbacks have been significant. Others have less impact, but all help reduce the intensity of the "paper war" now waging.

Examples of cuts include:

- Use of the same form, DD 398, for National Agency Checks and Special Background Investigations
- Extending the minimum rating period for officers to 120 days thus eliminating the 60 and 90-day reports
- Requiring serial number inventory of weapons quarterly instead of monthly
- Reducing duplicate reporting in food service reports
- Reducing the administrative requirements in maintaining a morale support fund (formerly the unit fund)
- Authorizing commanders to delegate document register signature authority to unit technicians

Task force findings being resolved at press time include:

- Augmenting selected units with a property book NCO through the Full Time Manning Program to reduce unit technician workload
- Streamlining the procedures necessary to remove a soldier from the USAR for not attending drill
- Improving Reserve capability to administer the SQT or modify the SQT requirements for the USAR, and
- Permitting pen and ink changes to training schedules.

Although the task force has made notable progress in its first year, it doesn't consider its quest to be over.

"This is not a one-time shot," says Lieutenant Colonel Dennis J. Flynn, the task force leader. "We are never going to solve administrative problems with one report. We see the situation as a problem which will require continuous attention."

With this thought in mind, Lt. Col. Flynn would like Reservists, Guardsmen and Active Army soldiers to give the task force the benefit of their experience. They are accepting calls at (202) 694-4670, (AVN) 224-4670. Or, send written suggestions to RCCC Task Force, c/o Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAAG-PLM), Washington, D. C. 20310.

You don't need to offer a solution to the problem to make a suggestion. The important thing is to identify those requirements which steal training time. The task force is targeting on personnel administration, training paperwork, supply and maintenance procedures, general administration and unit technician job content.

Better use of technicians may be a solution to solving the paperwork dilemma. In an April 1980 report, the task force states that "the full-time unit technician is the evolving key individual in the success of the unit's participation in the whole Army."

Specifically, they found that actual technician responsibilities exceed the job description and grade ratings. The total work placed upon the technicians exceeds normally accepted standards for individual work hours and requirements. The technician "inherits" unit tasks not completed during drill time, which complicates things.

Because of these and other factors, the task force believes that recruiting and retaining a high quality technician work force will become an increasingly important problem for the Reserve Components. The task force made 58 observations regarding technician responsibilities leading to 13 findings which are under study.

The task force says it is dismayed by trends that indicate that administrative problems may be increasing. There is a growing demand that on high for additional information—which leads snowballing paperwork requirements.

Information available from one report is sometimes duplicated on others. Once in the system paperwork requirements are rarely terminated. These perpetual requirements may die a slow death as units ignore them. Requirements are also levied across-the-board to all units whether even if they apply to particular units or training situations. For example, with contact between Reserve soldiers and their raters limited to 192 duty hours and Annual Training each year, Active Army time frames are not always applicable to Reserve Component personnel reports.

Also, the task force has noted that the simplest action requiring written coordination between unit members is almost surely destined to be delayed to the next drill weekend. This situation is not always recognized by those who levy administrative requirements on Reserve units.

In summary, the task force has found that "the administrative work load placed on Reserve units is perceived by the unit commanders as unnecessary and unrealistic, seriously degrading mission accomplishments."

The task force believes that the commanders are right!

HERITAGE

The Army Troop Train Tradition Was Nearing the End of the Line

The 102d in the Fabulous Fifties: All Aboard for McCoy

It's a summer Sunday afternoon in St. Louis, hot and sticky—say the natives—as only St. Louis can be.

The heat is taking its toll. The air-conditioning in the small, back-alley, temporary building that houses the city's Amtrak station is struggling. Inside, trying to keep comfortable, are some two dozen passengers who sit in wait of the Chicago train.

Among the depot patrons waits a solitary Army officer. He is on duty. His being there took some doing.

Rail travel arrangements, these days, are often sources of mystery and annoyance to the staffs of Army transportation offices. ("Nobody takes the train any more, Captain, how come you don't just fly?") On some posts, it has been years since a travel clerk has written a ticket for railroad transportation.

It was not always so. The Army, and St. Louis, have seen soldiers on trains before.

* * * *

During World War II, nearly every soldier moving moved by rail. Some 97 percent of all stateside Armed Forces personnel transportation, during the war, was by passenger train. Much of that was in soldier-only special trains, moving from post to post, and from post to embarkation ports. These specials, the troop trains, were an Army institution during the war and early post-war years.

But post-war air travel, superhighway construction and the resulting dwindling of American passenger trains took their toll. A few troop trains ran on into the early 1960s—long enough for one to be the target of an early anti-Vietnam demonstration in California—but few ran later. Older passenger train equipment, which provided much of the rolling stock for troop trains, has long since been scrapped. And the fleet of special GI train equipment, purchased during World War II for troop movements, was sold off soon after hostilities ended.

Reservists from the 102d Infantry Division (now the 102d Army Reserve Command of St. Louis) re-lived the troop train tradition annually, throughout the 1950s. The 102d was one of the later users of special passenger train movements in the Army, with the last of the troop trains hauling the division to Annual Training about 20 years ago. Old timers at the 102d ARCOM recall the days when every summer camp began with the division assembling on the concourse of St. Louis' cavernous Union Station.

Lieutenant Colonel Bob Heckman, now a personnel officer with the 102d, remembers the drill.

"In those days, the entire division—about 8,000 troops—would go to summer camp at Camp McCoy, Wisc., together. The St. Louis area units would be told to report to Union Station at 11 p.m. on Saturday night," he recalls.

The timing was important. As the soldiers fell in around their unit guidons, placed by the leaders at convenient points around the concourse, the station clock was inching towards midnight.

No troop train could leave the platform until after the witching hour, because it was not until midnight that the division's active duty orders went into effect.

The Army transportation people who set up the departures didn't fool around.

"Those trains were scheduled to leave at 12:01 a.m.," according to Lt. Col. Heckman.

Meanwhile, trains also were readying at Kansas City and in Southern Illinois, where other 102d units gathered.

Brigadier General Edward Smith, one-time G-4 of the division, remembers instances that highlight how timings, routings, accommodations and messing arrangements varied from year to year, from train to train.

Some years, he recollects, there were no hot meals served on board the trains. Cold, sack lunches had to suffice.

Brig. Gen. Smith recalls that the trip normally took over 12 hours—with 4 p.m. Sunday arrivals typical at the McCoy end. The rail route from St. Louis to the Wisconsin post was not direct. Though both terminals lie near the Mississippi River, the troop trains were routed far east, through Chicago; there they were handed off from one railroad to another in the maze of switching yards around the Windy City.

"We never knew whose railroad we were on," the General notes, "and we sat up in chair cars—there were no sleepers."

Photos of the division's arrival at Camp McCoy, however, show that at least some of the Reservists, some years, got to bed down—and to eat hot meals—en route. Pullman sleeping cars and dining cars appear prominently in the pictures.

One year, another ARCOM veteran recalls, the troop trains pulled into Union Station in Chicago, where everyone was marched off to dine at the station restaurant. *Separate checks, please.*

Chicago was frequently a site of less pleasant delays. "Sometimes we'd sit in the yards for hours," a 102d old-timer states, causing the trains' arrival at McCoy to come hours late. At least one year, the trains were dramatically late; the ARCOM's historical photo files show Reservists

(Above) Two weeks can be a very long time. Soldiers of the 102d and friends gather on the concourse of St. Louis Union Station before an AT troop train departure. LaVerne and Shirley would feel right at home; it's the Fifties. (Right) Welcome to Camp McCoy! It's a summer Sunday night in western Wisconsin, as the 102d boards trucks bound for the billets. The arrival—in darkness—tells a story. It's been a very long haul this year, at least 20 hours of riding the rails since the train eased out of St. Louis, last night.

piling off a train at Camp McCoy long after darkness had fallen, at the end of a long summer day.

The troop trains that appear in the 102d's photo file are a far cry from the luxurious streamliners that roamed the mainline rails of the major trunk lines of those days.

"The equipment was getting old," remembers Lt. Col. Heckman. The photos depict aged, heavyweight, drab-colored sleepers, diners and coaches, left-overs from the 1920s and 1930s.

There wasn't much to do aboard the trains, during the hours that they made their way north and east to Chicago, then north and west to Camp McCoy. Sleeping, card playing, reading, joke telling filled the hours. Sometimes, the only diversion was the passage of regularly scheduled trains—which had priority over extra movements, the 102d's troop trains included.

Lt. Col. Heckman tells of a time when the troop train, "plugged" in a siding to let a scheduled passenger train by, was pelted with trash, cans and bottles. An anti-military demonstration? A civil disturbance? No.

The sedentary troop train was passed, that day, by *The Hiawatha*, a fast Milwaukee Road express train that featured running speeds in excess of 110 miles per hour. In its wake, the limited kicked up all manner of loose trash, including papers, glass and metal containers. "You should have seen that stuff flowing by," says Lt. Col. Heckman.

Once finally at Camp McCoy, the trains would back down off the mainline into the post's warehouse area, where trucks and buses stood ready to move the troops to the billeting areas.

Old-timers around the 102d disagree about the troop trains' worth. Brig. Gen. Smith recalls that many of the men didn't care for the trains. Some preferred buses, because, as the General notes, "We'd set up a hot meal along the way with some church ladies. They'd really put on a feed!"

Such hospitality apparently beat sitting around railroad yards in Chicago with a sack lunch in the lap.

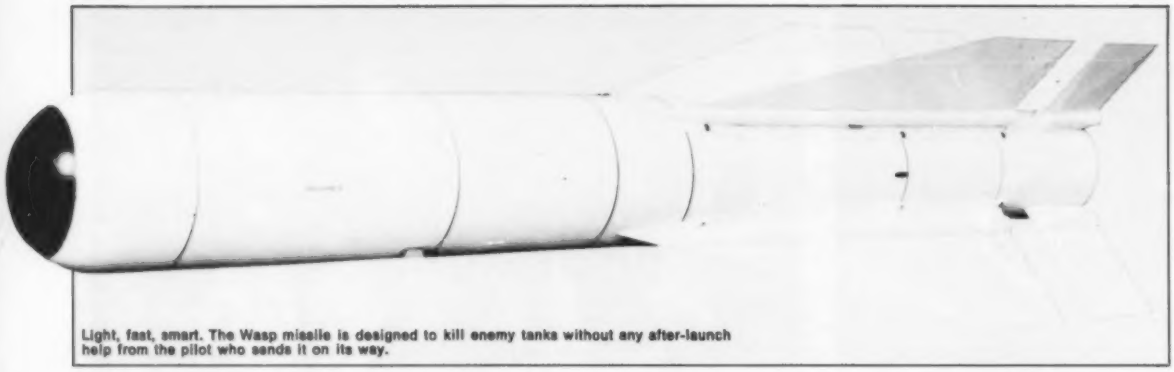
Lt. Col. Heckman disagrees. Like many of the men, he says, "I rather enjoyed the trip. If you've ever driven from here to McCoy, you know how difficult that can be."

The entire procedure was reversed two weeks later. One ARCOM veteran recalls that the homeward-bound departures from McCoy would be set for early Saturday morning. If they were lucky, the men of the 102d would find themselves back under the 32 track-wide, arched trainshed of St. Louis Union Station, late the same evening, another year's railroad adventure complete.

* * * *

St. Louis Union Station is closed. Paint and rusted metal flake from the trainshed roof. The concourse that greeted thousands of Reservists each summer is quiet and empty, while proposals to save the terminal, a turn of the century architectural classic, are debated by developers and the city fathers.

But, harkening back to olden times, St. Louis will see a troop train once again, the week this magazine is printed. Amtrak has scheduled a special, soldier-only, passenger train from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to the east coast and back for the holidays. All aboard.



Light, fast, smart. The Wasp missile is designed to kill enemy tanks without any after-launch help from the pilot who sends it on its way.

Look Out Enemy Tankers: Here Come the Wasps

The Air Force is working on a new anti-tank missile that will seek out its own victim. The idea: an aircraft fires bunches of missiles at big tank formations; while the launching plane speeds away, each missile finds a separate target.

The missile is called "Wasp" because of its swarm-like attacks on masses of enemy tanks. Its find-a-target technology is termed "lock-on after launch," because the launching airplane's flight crew does not have to see or designate a target for the missile before it is fired.

After launch, the swarm of Wasps will be programmed to fly to the target area where enemy armor is suspected. A guidance seeker will then take over, identifying the armor and steering each Wasp into an individual victim.

Wasp is designed to not only to take out tanks in bunches, but also to greatly increase the survival of the attacking aircraft, a skill which will undoubtedly endear it to pilots.

The weapon's developer states that it is the first munition ever developed that will have its own built-in ability to identify and aim itself at a target. It will perform most of the functions of the pilot and on-board aircraft equipment associated with current air-to-surface missiles.

Wasp will be designed to operate in any weather, day or night. It will weigh only about 100 pounds. The little missiles will carry on-board computers that will direct each to a different target, unless there are more missiles in flight than there are tanks for them to hit. Then, a tank might get stung twice. Once, however, ought to be enough.

No sense running away, tanks, we'll find you!—Wasps

Off

New Wave Maker

The Army has a big new system for spraying water—lots of water—and the Army Reserve is getting its share of the very first issue of the new equipment.

Termed the 6,000 Gallon Semitrailer-Mounted Water Distributor System, the equipment squirts out 600 gallons of water a minute, shooting it in a swath up to 70 feet wide. The big trailer holds 6,000 gallons, a ten minute supply of water when the spray is running at full tilt.

So what's the big deal? How come the Army needs to wet down that much ground and do it that fast?

The basic need is for *soil compaction*. Engineers don't build a road, a barracks, a landing strip, a bridge or much of anything else on loose earth. To a degree dependent on the job at hand, the ground beneath each job has to be firmed up in advance.

Enter water, nature's own soil compactor. Wetting down loose earth is one of the first on-site steps in any construction.

In the past, the Army could haul and roll and tamp the earth faster than it could be wetted down. The new 6,000 gallon spray trailer will even everything off, giving the Army "an optimally balanced compaction capability," in the words of the Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command.

The big, twin-nozzle spray trailer will see other engineer duties as well, including dust control, and some limited fire fighting work. The new system packs a wet punch, increasing the water carrying capacity six times over the truck-mounted spray system that it replaces.

On

That Infrared Look

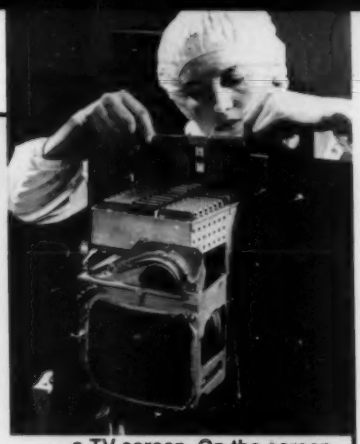
The look of defense industry is changing.

Though there remains plenty of smoke and fire stuff —casting, welding and the like—defense industry increasingly is typified by white-coated lab work.

Witness the two workers here. Both are specialists with Hughes Aircraft, a defense contractor, and both are working on gadgetry designed to help the Army clobber an enemy in the field. Rosie the Riveter has become Tessie the Technician.

The woman in the cap is actually working on a tank. She is sliding a circuit card into the receiver unit of the thermal imaging system of the Army's new Abrams battle tank. The system lets the Abrams crew "see" through the darkness, smoke or haze that hides terrain and targets to the naked eye.

Sensors in the system read the infrared heat radiating off the objects in view; the readings are blipped into electronic signals and displayed on a cathode ray tube



—a TV screen. On the screen, the tankers see the terrain and their targets, despite the darkness of night or the fuzz of smoke and haze.

The woman in the glasses is checking out another infrared device under development for the Army, because today's "smart" guided munitions are too big to be lugged around by an individual soldier.

What's in mind—a way down the pike yet—is a man-portable "smart" missile, one that a soldier can carry, fire and immediately engage another target. The missile, following the heat imagery of the first target, will make its way to impact without any additional tracking or help by the firer.

CONSUMERWATCH

You Don't Need a Fortune or an Engineer's Degree

Energy Savings for Un-handy Skinflints

"I say, boy, all you gotta do is put up a windmill and some solar collectors—then you rip the walls out and install insulation up to your eyeballs—and then you can put a heat-radiating stove in your fireplace—and better'n that, you can chuck the whole mess and build a new house that's buried underground up to the roof—and then you can . . ."

Relax. These tips are cheapies. And, they're easy, for even the most un-handy home handyman.

Read on, follow up on these 10 tips, and you could save from $100 to $500. Your investment will be about $50 for materials. (See separate box.) Invest another $35-$50 in an annual furnace inspection and maintenance visit, and you'll save even more.

You're in Hot Water

● **Tip #1, Sensible Showers.** Most showerheads pour out 5 to 6 gallons of water a minute, 40 percent of which is hot. The average family spends between $30 and $100—depending on what heats the water—just to take showers. Installing an inexpensive **flow controller**—usually a screw-on job anyone can do with a wrench—cuts the water flow to 3 gallons a minute. The water is still hot and the flow is still strong.

The savings: $15-$40 a year.

● **Tip #2, Stop Scalding.** Most hot water heaters are set for temperatures between 140 and 160 degrees. Turning the settings down to 110-120 degrees provides you with still comfortable hot water for bathing—and in most instances—gets the dishes just as clean as the hotter temps. Most hot water heaters have a simple dial on the front that indicates water temperatures, or have a thermostat dial hiding behind a plate in the front. Unscrew the small plate and push back the insulation to find the dial. *Important: If yours' is an electric water heater, shut off the circuit breaker switch before dialing down.*

The savings: $10-$20 a year.

● **Tip #3, Snug as a Bug.** A lot of heat loss occurs right at the hot water heater. Wrapping a layer of insulation around it—securing it with tape—will be an easy, half hour job. Wrap the insulation around the tank, and over its top, shiny foil side out. **Important: on electric heaters DO NOT cover the drain faucet, thermostat access plate, or the relief valve that comes out of the top of the tank. On gas heaters DO NOT cover air inlets, pipes, controls, relief valves or the flue at the top of the heater. Don't put the insulation on loosely—if it slips over one of these critical openings, fire or explosion might result.**

The savings: $10-$20 a year.

● **Tip #4, Cool Those Clothes.** Hot water bills, just for clothes laundering, cost the average family $25-$100 a year, depending on the type of hot water in use. A good share of that bill comes from hot wash water and warm rinse water. Turning the wash water to warm, the rinse to cold, saves bucks and usually does not alter the wash's look.

The savings: $10-$20 a year

Household Heat—The Great Escape

By this time, you've heard about all there is to hear about insulating attics and walls, and caulking and weatherstripping around doors and windows. But there are a number of heat escape routes that most folks forget:

● **Tip #5, The Leaky Damper.** Most everyone enjoys a fireplace. Open up the damper before lighting the fire—shut it when the fire is out and the ashes are cold. But you ought not let it go at that.

Most "closed" dampers really are not closed at all. In many, a crack of an inch or more remains after the damper is put in the closed position. Stuff a short strip of insulation up the fireplace, plugging the gap *except when the fireplace is in use.* You'll keep warm air in the house in winter, cool air in during hot weather.

The savings: Cold climate households can save from $20-$45 a year just by stopping up the damper.

● **Tip #6, Attack the Attic.** Even

if your attic is insulated at floor level, heat often has a way of sneaking up there, and out of the living quarters where it's really needed. To find out if you've got a problem, climb the attic stairs on a cold winter night. If the attic feels the least bit warmer than the air outside, chances are you can do a little inspection, some minor additional insulating, and save some money.

Check around pipes and ducts that come into the attic from below. Are they letting heat escape? A little insulation stuffed around them at the point where they enter the attic solves the problem.

How about the attic door? Cover the attic side of the door with insulation, and weatherstrip around its edges.

How about the chimney? There may be a gap between the chimney and the frame of the house, running through the attic. Stuff a little *fireproof* insulation in the space.

The savings: $25 to $80 a year.

● **Tip #7, The 80 Percent Solution.** Most do-it-yourself energy savers caulk and weatherstrip around windows and doors. But energy analysts believe that only about 20 percent of heat infiltration takes place there. The other 80 percent is lost under baseboards, through wall outlets, points where the plumbing pipes and telephone wires enter the house, through holes around exhaust fans, dryer vents and drain pipes. Inexpensive gaskets, inserted between the electrical outlets' faceplates and the outlets themselves, solve one problem. *Be sure to switch off the outlet before pulling the face plate off.* Caulking or insulating the other holes and gaps saves most of the rest of the 80 percent of the lost heat.

The savings: Hard to tell on this one; it depends on how many little "heat holes" you find and plug.

● **Tip #8, Drape the Ducts.** Where heating and air-conditioning ducts pass through unfinished areas of the house, caulk up the joints in the ductwork, and wrap the ducts with the same foil-backed insulation you've been using with the other tips. Your house itself may be well insulated, but forget the exposed ducts and you may be wasting 20 to 40 percent of the furnace/air-conditioner output. Cover the ducts, and watch the dollars stick around.

The savings: up to $100 in heating costs, $55 in central air-conditioning costs, each year.

Switch Off, Shade Up/Shade Down

● **Tip #9, What a Turn-Off.** There are a lot of appliances and fixtures that sit around the house, on, when they could be off. Some examples: pilot lights on gas furnaces need not be on when the weather is warm; old refrigerators, often used as cold drink coolers in the summer, can be unplugged in the colder months when the thirst factor drops down; shut off central air if there will be no occupants in the house for four or more hours; shut down room air-conditioners during an absence of an hour or more; water heaters can be turned off when the house is empty for a weekend or longer; thermostats can be set back if folks are away for more than four hours.

The savings: pilot light, $10 a year; shut down of second refrigerators, $20 a year; air-conditioners/water heaters/furnaces, the more you shut down, the more you save.

● **Tip #10, Pull that Shade.** Keep shades and curtains down on the sunnyside of the house during warmer months. Keep them up in Winter. Specifically, keep the southern and western side shades drawn in summer; in winter, open the eastern and southern shades in the morning, eastern and southern shades later in the day. Keep northside shades pulled down at all times in the winter.

The savings: $25 to $30 each cooling season. Winter savings depend on locale.

You won't have to spend a lot of time or money to follow up on these cheapie energy conservation tips. One trip to a hardware or general merchandise store, and about $50 will do the trick. You'll need:

- A roll of fireproof insulation
- A roll of duct tape
- A flow controller for each showerhead
- Several tubes of flexible caulking

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